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For Zion's Herald.

THE PENALTY OF SIN.

BY E. B. FLETCHER.

MR. EDITOR:—I have not, until now, found time to reply to Bro. Davies' second article. I had supposed that my explanations in the *Herald* of Sept. 7, would satisfy him that he was in error, in his article of Aug. 17. But he has given us another article in support of his first. As my review of his article called out his second, he should have tried to show my criticism unsound. But by avoiding the use of my name, and putting sentences in double commas, as quotations, some of which are from my article, and some are not, neither my sentiments, he confuses the discussion, does injustice to his readers, and to my article. Notice the following: "But for sin, say some, there would have been no physical death, therefore physical death was the penalty of sin." This is not mine. And the second member of this sentence, probably, no one believes. He could, of course, beat down a man of straw. Physical death was not, to Adam, *the* penalty of sin. But it was *a* penalty, a result, or consequence, of sin, and not a result of Christ's redemption. Gen. iii. 17–19, teaches us that the return of Adam's body to the dust was for the violation of the prohibition in Gen. ii. 17, for eating the forbidden tree. Hence this was included in the death there threatened. In both texts it is a threatening, not a blessing in Christ. Death is a separation from that to which we are dead. To know from what Adam's sin made him liable to be separated, from what it did separate him and his posterity, and from what sin does now, and will finally separate the wicked, and what will be their condition in these deaths, must be known by comparing such texts as Gen. ii. 17; iii. 17–19; Rom. v. 12–21; Eph. ii. 1; Rom. vi. 23; 1 Cor. xv. 21, 22; John iii. 36; Matt. xxv. 41–46.

Adam's sin made him liable to moral and physical death, and also to an endless separation from all good. These three deaths are, each of them, a curse, not gospel blessings; and all of them consequent upon his eating of the forbidden tree. But their second probation, through Christ, prevented the separation of his soul and body, and their ruin that day. But it put them in a very different situation from their first state. And hence their posterity inherit from the first parents, moral, and physical, and mental imperfections, and the mortality of their bodies. And our physical defects, or mortality, no more came upon us by the "atonement provided," than did our moral and mental defects. But as these are from Adam's sin, and to us unavoidable, Christ stands between us and all harm from the penalty of the moral law, from our birth to the time of our moral accountability. And as the death of the body is by Adam's sin, so its resurrection from this is by Christ's redemption, without our agency. But a conformity of our resurrection bodies to the glorified body of Christ, is obtained by our having, in probation, a conformity of the spiritual soul to his moral likeness; 1 John iii. 2, 3; Phil. iii. 17–21. But to suit Bro. Davies' doctrine, the Bible should have said, For since by *Christ* came death, by Christ came the resurrection of the dead. For as in *Christ* all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. Christ the first-fruits; but Christ was not the first-fruits gathered into death, though his body was the first-fruits gathered from physical death into the resurrection state.

It is true that, had no redemption been provided, the two offenders must that day, that moment they have sinned, have passed into eternity unsaved, and their bodies have gone back to the dust, "As the body without the spirit is dead." And then the curse upon Eve, upon the earth, and the subjection of Adam to privations and hard work, would not have existed. But these were means by which they were separated from certain blessings enjoyed before the fall. But physical death was not a gospel blessing, but a punishment for acquiring the knowledge of good and evil by eating of the forbidden tree. For this sin God "drove out the man, lest he put forth his hand and take also of the tree of life, and live forever." He was driven from the means of preserving the immortality of his body; Gen. iii. 22–24. And what follows was a punishment. Gospel grace might turn it to their spiritual good. But Bro. Davies' arguments prove Universalism. Put together the following, from his first article, 2. "The penalty was executed in the day of transgression." 3. "All that Christ came to save us from was embraced in the threatened penalty." "From these and other considerations we conclude that spiritual death is the penalty of sin, in Adam and his posterity." These propositions give us this doctrine, spiritual death is the penalty of sin. This penalty was executed on Adam, in the day he sinned. The penalty immediately followed the offense. The threatened penalty being moral death, it was executed on the day of the offense, and hence in this life. And as Christ came to save us from nothing but spiritual death as the penalty of sin, and that is executed in this life, he did not come to save us from any other death in eternity, neither from physical death, by raising our bodies from the dust; neither from "the curse of this world," or "the prince of the power of the air," or any other evils, except "spiritual death." And, "in his posterity." As all the wicked are "dead in trespasses and sins," in spiritual death, as was Adam on the day he sinned; the threatened penalty of sin is executed upon all sinners, in this life. It follows that the threatened penalty of sin being executed in this life, it is not in eternity! This is plain. And to make the Universalism of his arguments the more clear, the brother, in his second article, denies that the process of threatened death on Adam was stayed before its full completion, so as to prevent the full and final penalty of sin on him being executed in that day. In my review of his first article, I say, "The whole man did die—that day. His soul was separated from spiritual life, and his body was separated from immortality and other advantages. But the use of the body was continued to man, in its diseased condition, under those disabilities, for a second probation state. And why? Because by the intervention of the atonement, the execution of the full and final penalty of sin was not that day executed, either upon the spiritual soul or upon the body. The process of death commenced on both, but on both its process was stayed before its completion." The doctrine of this paragraph he denies, it being inconsistent with his theory. Having said, "The penalty was executed in the day of transgression," he quotes from the paragraph the sentence, "Because by the intervention of the atonement, the full and final penalty was not executed, either upon the spiritual soul or upon the body, the process of death was stayed on both before its completion." The doctrine of this sentence the brother denies, and says of it, "This is not only begging the question, but is making confusion worse confounded." So that, according to Bro. Davies, the penalty of sin is spiritual death, and it was fully executed on Adam in this life, as the final penalty of sin. And so "in Adam's posterity." As all wicked men are, in this life, "dead in trespasses and sins, and spiritual death is the penalty of sin!

But how is it, then, that the wicked, now in moral death, are threatened with another death beyond this, which has not yet come upon them, and which they may escape, and not, in that sense, die? Ezek. xxx. 11, 14, 15. And how can a man be under "the full and final penalty" of sin, and yet be in a state of probation?

But these Universalist arguments are given only to sustain his peculiar notion of the threatened death in Gen. ii. 17, and iii. 19. As in his first article he directly contradicts all that he has said as proof that the penalty of sin is moral death, and that it was executed on Adam in the day he sinned. His words are, "If there had been no atonement provided whereby man was granted a second probation, the transgression would have rendered man a candidate for hell, soul and body." Then, of course, "the full and final penalty of sin was not that day executed, either upon the spiritual soul, or upon the body." As neither went to hell that day, "the process of death, on both, was stayed—before its completion." According to the brother himself, Adam was in spiritual death the day he sinned, yet he did not go to hell that day; Gen. ii. 17, threatened a death beyond this, which Adam escaped. This must be so. The great importance of this subject requires that we notice some more of the brother's argument in his second article, by which he thinks he proves that, as in Christ all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. He says, 2. All that Christ died to save us from was embraced in the original penalty, but he does not save even his followers or sinless childhood from the death of the body, therefore the death of the body is no part of the original penalty." If this means, Christ does not save us from dying, we reply, It was not designed that he should, as physical death is no part of the threatened penalty, to us, for our sins. But if this means that Christ will not save us from physical death, we ask, what will the general resurrection be, but salvation from physical death? Does the brother deny the resurrection of the material body? He does not save us from dying, but he will save us from physical death, which otherwise would be eternal. But he says, 3. "Of the people of God it is said they are 'passed from death unto life,' and that 'there is, therefore, now no condemnation to them that are in Christ.'" But he has before this said, "spiritual death is the penalty of sin, in Adam and his posterity." Does the brother believe that the people of God, in this world, have passed from the threatened penalty of sin, into spiritual life? Is he indeed a Universalist? He seems for and against.

The brother's arguments 4, 5, 6 and 7 rest upon the singular mistake that if the death of the body was included in the death threatened Adam, and our mortality came by his fall, the death of our bodies must make a part of the penalty threatened us for our sins. We might as well suppose that the curse of thorns and thistles, and eating our bread in the sweat of our faces, is a part of the penalty upon us for our sins. There is a sense in which these, and mortality, are a penalty for Adam's sin, upon the first parents and their posterity, as one and the same family. These evils thus "pass upon all men. There is also a sense in which, by the sin of Adam, the whole family is sinful, and need the atonement, even children. Aside from our actual sins, we have moral, mental, and physical imperfections, by which we fail to meet the claims of the law as first given to Adam. Hence all our services must be accepted through the atonement. Justifying faith must continue to keep this between us and the moral law. And the atonement secures the safety of children, up to the time of moral accountability.

It is said of the saints in heaven, "They are saved fully." We answer, not fully. Their bodies are not yet saved from physical death. Then "they are still enduring a part of the penalty, if physical death be a part." Answer. Physical death is not a part of the penalty threatened us for our sins. Our return to the dust, like thorns and thistles, and hard work, came by Adam's fall.

But "is it not manifest that the death of the body is a blessing to sinless youth and to prepared saints?" No. Abstractly considered, death is not a blessing. Translation, as to Enoch and Elijah, would be a blessing. "To die is gain," to the good. Why? Because "to be with Christ" is to be desired; and not because a separation of the body from the soul is a blessing, or better than translation. If the loss of the body, by the gospel economy, would be a blessing, for thousands of years, its endless loss would be a far greater blessing; and the resurrection would be an evil. St. Paul was willing to be absent from the body, that he might be present with the Lord. And he desired to depart, that he might be with Christ. He did not desire to depart for the sake of being out of the body; nor did he desire to depart in preference to living and working and suffering for Christ and his cause. He did not know which to choose. Both were desirable. 2 Cor. v. 8; Phil. i. 21–25; 2 Cor. xii. 9, 10; Rom. viii. 17, 18. These are the lessons to teach the young.

As to the death of the body being a blessing, or an evil, it matters not whether it came by Adam's sin or by Christ's redemption. On either theory it is death still, and it has the same advantages and disadvantages. But the arguments it is found necessary to use to prove physical death a gospel blessing, and not by Adam's sin, these erroneous arguments, proving too much, sustain erroneous doctrines, and if carried out, would overturn the gospel system.

But the good brother's eighth argument, to prove that the separation of the soul from the body "may be considered a blessing under the gospel scheme," is another curiosity. It is this: "Even to the wicked the separation of the soul and body prevents their enduring the full penalty of sin in soul and body," during their separation. We answer to this: If Christ can thus save the wicked from a part of the "full penalty of sin," for thousands of years, he can thus save them from a part of the full penalty forever. And if he can save them from a part of the full penalty for some years, or forever, he can save them in whole, and that forever. Why not? And then sin has no penalty to be feared. But as physical death comes to us by Adam's sin, and hence makes no part of the penalty threatened us for our sins, our bodies may lie in the dust until the resurrection, without any abatement of the threatened penalty for our sins. Gospel salvation does not reach into eternity, or preach good news to the lost. They have no "blessing under the gospel scheme," but judgment without mercy." In this life all may obtain mercy.

For Zion's Herald.

MAYOR LINCOLN'S REFORM.

It is painful to see how gingerly public officers handle great evils, so as not to excite the ire of the vicious class. With a seeming interest in promoting the public welfare, they seize upon some evil of comparatively small magnitude, and dilate upon the mode of removing it, ignoring entirely the mammoth evil of the day. Thus the Mayor of Boston, in his late inaugural, expatiates upon the sanitary condition of the city. "The public health," he says, "is one of the most important interests committed to our care." Very good; we all believe it. Glad to see that His Honor is right so far. "In some cases the public authorities are censurable if they do not provide the proper sanitary correctives." Better still. "There is no doubt that there are some portions of our own city where the general health may be improved at the public charge; but, generally, I believe that in these unhealthy localities it is the people who are at fault, as they choose to live in filth, in ill-ventilated apartments, and in damp and dark cellars, thus breeding disease and depriving themselves of the rich blessings which God has given his creatures in fresh air and light." There can be no doubt of that. And so the Mayor endeavors to stir up an interest in the public mind to effect a sanitary reform. He points to the example of cities in the Old World, and appeals to the citizens of Boston to "apply to the Legislature for the authority to limit to some extent, or to control in some way, *the number and habits of persons who congregate in a single tenement*, and who, without the common and decent conveniences of civilized life, contaminate a whole neighborhood." We agree to this. Go ahead, and compel the poor, miserable wretches to live decently. Let them not sleep three in a bed any longer. Control their "habits" by law. Permit only a given number to dwell in the same tenement. Coerce them to eat, sleep, and dwell agreeably to decent sanitary laws. But then I was thinking what the rumsellers and their sympathizers would say about "interfering with rights." When the question relates to our excellent Prohibitory Law, a great cry is raised about "oppression," "meddling with other folks' business," "interfering with rights," etc. What will they say now that the Mayor proposes to enter their houses and regulate their domestic affairs by law? On second thought, we conclude that rumsellers will say nothing, since the Mayor allows them to continue their infernal traffic unmolested. His *new reform* proposes to reach only the venders' wretched victims. If public charity can reach them, and alleviate the sorrows which his traffic has occasioned, he will not object, not he.

But, seriously, does not the Mayor know that intoxicating drinks are the chief cause of the degradation to which he refers? Does he not know that intemperance has reduced this lower class to beggary, so that they are compelled to huddle together like pigs in a sty? All other causes put together do not create so much disease, and cause so many people to "live in filth" and occupy "ill-ventilated apartments," and even dwell in "damp and dark cellars," as intemperance. Every man knows this. The Mayor knows it; and every citizen of Boston knows it. How much more consistent, then, would it be to close the grog shops, and stop the illegal traffic in strong drink, or, at least, to make the noble attempt! Is it not more philosophical to remove the cause, than to attempt to doctor the effect? In the face of the Mayor's proposition, it is useless to cry, "The law cannot be enforced." Is it not more difficult to "limit" or "control" "the number and habits of persons who congregate in a single tenement," than it is to suppress an evil, like rumselling, that legislation has branded as a crime? These questions carry their own answer.

Again, does not the Mayor know that the sad consequences of living in "filth" and "ill-ventilated apartments" is as a drop in the bucket, in comparison with the evils of intemperance to the city? And yet he ignores this fearful evil entirely. He does not see the greater curse, but ventilates himself upon the lesser one. The reader would scarcely know, from his message, that there is any intemperance in the city! How strange! And yet this is too often the view which public men take of intemperance through official glasses. They appear to be afraid to touch this monster vice. They fear the opposition that may be aroused. They say the laws cannot be enforced, and therefore they will not try to enforce them. Poor human nature! Bowing to Baal, because it requires courage and self-denial to stand up for virtue and God!

W. M. T.

SEVENTY AND SEVENTEEN.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

Ye look askance at wrinkles,
Ye flout at locks of gray,
And miss the tint on cheek and lip
That time hath swept away;
Yet oft a sacred beauty
Within the heart is seen
That appertains to seventy
More than to gay seventeen.

One knows what's worth pursuing,
The other can't discern,
One knows what's worth possessing,
The other has to learn,
And the cost of such experience
Is heavy oft I ween,
'Tis the heritage of seventy,
But not of gay seventeen.

One deems that flattery is truth,
And Cupid is not blind,
The other finds even gratitnde
Is rare among mankind;
And so it skills to save itself
From disappointments keen,
And seventy years are wiser found
Than beautiful seventeen.

Call not Old Age unlovely,
Nor deem its precepts stale,
Nor say it lingers all too long
Within this shadowy vale;
It hath some hidden treasure
Despite its furrowed mein,
And seventy years may happier be
Than were the gay seventeen.

If God ordains you longer
In this fair way to stay,
Give thanks for his permission,
And smiling hold your way;
Nor overlook the duties
That cluster round the scene,
For seventy hath its mission here
As well as gay seventeen.

For Zion's Herald.

THE ETERNITY OF PUNISHMENT.

BY REV. GEORGE PRENTICE.

In order to show that the language of scripture, properly interpreted, sustains the dogma of the endless suffering of sinners in the world of retribution, it is needless to examine all that the Bible says on the subject. It is preferable to seize upon some special passage, wherein, if anywhere, this doctrine is expressed, and show that this cannot possibly be made to present anything less than unending woe as the portion of the finally impenitent. By universal consent, the text, Matt. xxv 46, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment," is regarded as the clearest and most unequivocal announcement of such a punishment for sin. That the doom here threatened is that of sinners in the final judgment, we do not pause to show; nor is it necessary to do so, since Dr. Whedon has swept away the mist of uncertainty from that subject in his comment upon this discourse of the Saviour. It will not be denied that the passage explicitly asserts that the ungolly shall depart into eternal punishment, the sole question that is raised being, whether the adjective eternal is here to be taken in its strict sense, or in that looser one which it has when applied to the heavens, mountains, national statutes, the space of man's natural life, or to the duration of the world, as where it is said, "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever."

1. It is suggestive, if not decisive, of the force of the adjective here applied to future punishment, that the same word is used to qualify the continuance of the felicity of the righteous. While this fact is, by no means, a conclusive proof of the endlessness of punishment for sin, it is clear that the Universalist's theory would be far easier of belief and defense, did scripture always take terms more clearly finite in sense, to express the duration of penalty for sin. Conceive the difference that it would make in this discussion, nay, in the theology of Christendom itself, did this passage merely assert that the wicked should depart into *severe* punishment, or *long* punisment, or *agelong* punishment. This conceived difference between the case as it now stands and the case as it would then stand, may properly enough express the gravity of the word eternal in this text, as it affects the position of Universalism.

2. We must consider the time when this language is to be uttered. In this same chapter it is said to be, "When the Son of Man shall come in the glory of his Father and of the holy angels with him—and shall sit upon the throne of his glory, and before him shall be gathered all nations." The same time is indicated when it is declared in 2 Thess. i. 9, 10, "that the wicked shall be punished with everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the glory of his power; *when* he shall come to be glorified in his saints," &c. Now it will throw some light upon the matter in hand, to consider what the Scriptures say respecting the changes which shall then take place in the condition of things. In the Epistle to the Hebrews, xii. 26, 27, Paul writes, "But now hath he promised saying, yet once more, I shake not the earth only, but also heaven. And this word yet once more signifyeth the removing of those things which are shaken, as of things which are made, that those things which cannot be shaken may remain." In 2 Peter iii. 10, we read, "But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat; the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness, looking for and hasting unto the day of God, wherein the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat? Nevertheless we, according to his promise look for a new heavens and a new earth." In Rev. x. 5, 6, it is written, "And the angel which I saw stand upon the sea and the earth lifted up his hand to heaven, and swore by him that liveth forever and ever, who created heaven and the things that therein are, and the earth and the things that therein are, and the sea and the things that are therein, that there should be time no longer; but in [illegible] the voice of the seventh angel when he shall [illegible] to sound, the mystery of God should be finished, as he hath declared to his servants the prophets." In 1 Cor. xv. 24, we find this language: "Then cometh the end, when he shall have delivered up the kingdom to God, even the Father; when he shall have put down all rule, and authority, and power,—And when all things shall be subdued unto him, then shall the Son also himself be subject to him that put all things under him, that God may be all in all." That these passages relate to the final judgment there can be no reasonable doubt, and they distinctly assert the following particulars: that then,

The heavens shall pass away with a great noise;
The earth and its works shall be burned up;
The mystery or redemptive work of God shall be finished; (1 Tim. iii. 16).
The kingdom of mediation be yielded up by Christ;
Time shall cease;
A new heavens and new earth be established.

Here we see that it is just as everything of temporal duration is perishing; just as the hills, mountains, earth, and heavens, that are sometimes by poetic license, called eternal, are showing that they are not really so, by passing away; just when those things which remain, remain because they cannot be shaken, even in the final convulsions of the universe; just when time itself, or finite duration, is lapsing into eternity, or infinite duration, just as the changeable ends and only the unchangeable continues; that Christ shall doom the wicked to the world of woe, and they shall depart into everlasting punishment. It is a strange thing, surely, if, just when all temporal things are attaining the fixed bound of their existence, and are dropping back into primeval nothingness, God shall, in a most awful transaction for which the ages have waited to vindicate his character and government, pronounce the doom of the lost to be endless punishment, intending thereby a penalty which is to vanish almost before it begins. This would be finishing up the solemn tragedy of the world's rebellion and redemption with a farcical surprise.

Further evidence that this punishment of sin is truly eternal is found in the fact that the same terms are repeatedly used to describe the eternity of God and the continuance of the penalty for sin. "The smoke of their torment ascendeth up forever and ever" (*eis aionias aionion*); Rev. xiv. 11. And they shall be tormented day and night forever and ever, (*eis aionias aionion*); Rev. xx. 10. To Him that sitteth on the throne, who liveth forever and ever, (*eis aionias aionion*); Rev. iv. 9. So also in Rev. v. 14; x. 6; xv. 7; the same expression occurs to denote the continuance of the divine existence. The same language is also used to qualify the triumph of the holy: "They shall reign forever and ever (*eis aionias aionion*); Rev. xxii. 5. This phrase, then, must be taken as epexegetical of the expression, "everlasting punishment," (*kolasin aionion*), Matt. xxv. 46; and a stronger one to denote proper eternity is known to no language spoken by mankind.

This very strong phrase is also of use in determining the sense of the words: Where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched; Mark ix. 44. An undying worm that does die, an unquenchable fire that burns out, would seem self-contradictory speech to any one not gone mad with a theory. But when we are told that the smoke of their torment who dwell in these everlasting burnings, goeth up, even as God liveth, forever and ever, we find ourselves rebutlessly shut up to the notion, not of a fire that burns its fuel up and then expires, but of one which is forever consuming what is still forever unconsumed. These arguments seem to be conclusive that the punishment of sin, whatever that may be, is strictly eternal.

[To be continued.]

WINTER—A SONNET.

BY JAMES SOUTHER.

The Spring hath come and fled. Sweet Summer-blooms
Have ripened into luscious Autumn fruit;
And now, in many a mean, unsightly root,
Beauty lies sepulchred in floral tombs!

So blossoms into life the human flower,—
Emitting odors exquisite and rare;
So droops at length, "the pride of the parterre,"—
A victim to remorseless Winter's power!

Yet not forever shall Earth's lovely things
In darkness and imprisonment remain;
For a brief interval they fold their wings
Soon to emerge to life and light again;
What we call Death, and shrink from with dismay,
Is but the prelude to immortal day!

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Dec. 2, 1864.

For Zion's Herald.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE, AGAIN.

BY REV. S. W. COGGESHALL, D.D.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a few more words to add upon this subject. Every organized body of men is supposed to have certain laws for its government, which are presumed to be essential to its efficiency and welfare, if not to its very existence. This code is either the *lex scripta*, or statute law, or the *lex non scripta*, or common law. To this code of law obedience is required, and to disobedience a penalty is attached. In the case of the family, disobedience to parental authority must be restrained and punished, or the peace of the family is not only destroyed, but even its very life imperiled. On board of a ship a mutineer may be put in irons, yea, he may be shot down in cold blood. The rule is, "Better one suffer than many." Better that one bold, bad man should be shot down in his tracks, than that the safety of the ship and cargo, and the lives of passengers and crew should be imperiled by the insubordination of a single man. In an army a mutineer or deserter may be summarily shot, as their insubordination may determine the fate of a battle, the safety of an army, and even the existence of a nation. The case admits of no trifling. In a community, the transgressor of law, who endangers the lives, the property, the safety, the happiness of his fellow citizens, and the peace of families, may be punished with fines, imprisonment, confiscation of property, exile, and even death. And the best governments are those in which crime is most strictly punished, and law magnified and made honorable.

The church of God, as it is expressly organized for the promotion of holiness, so it needs law, and therefore has laws above all other organizations; and these laws the great Head of the church has most steadily sought to enforce from the beginning. In the exodus from Egypt, the Jewish nation was this church; and when it was found that its adult members were not disposed to submit to discipline they were all cut off in the wilderness, and some of them in a very summary manner, with the exception of two, Caleb and Joshua, "who followed the Lord wholly," and the younger portion, disciplined in the wilderness, were alone allowed to enter their promised land. And it is upon this great and instructive historic fact, that St. Paul bases his exhortation to obedience to discipline in the Christian church; Heb. iii.

In reference to the Christian church, we hear its Founder saying, John xv. 1–8, "I am the vine, and my Father is the husbandman. Every branch in me that beareth not fruit, he taketh away. I am the vine; ye are the branches. He that abideth in me, and I in him, the same bringeth forth much fruit. And herein is my Father glorified, that ye bear much fruit; so shall ye be my disciples. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered; and men cast them into the fire and they are burned." And as the church is "a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, a holy nation, a peculiar people, that her members should shine forth the praises of Him who hath called them from darkness into his marvelous light," so God has ever sought to preserve and to promote her purity and efficiency, by the enforcement of discipline, through all the ages. Hence the dreadful punishment of the covetous liars, Ananias and Sapphira, and which was intended to be a warning for the church through all generations. The need of discipline and the necessity of enforcement are affirmed as a matter of course, in all the epistles, especially those of St. Paul.

The special purposes of discipline appear to be these: 1. To keep improper persons out of the church. 2. To keep all proper persons in. It works both ways. 3. To preserve the purity and consequent efficiency of the church; holiness being the measure of power in the kingdom of God. 4. That the church by her separation from the world, and her actual possession of a "scriptural holiness," may be able to command the respect and confidence of the world lying in wickedness, which she is sent to enlighten and convert; this being indispensable to her final success. 5. As it takes a whole church to live and preach a whole gospel, and not the minister only, that the holy teachings of the pulpit, uttered in the hymns sung, the scripture lessons read, the sermons preached and the exhortations delivered, may not be contradicted by the careless and ungodly lives of those who occupy the pews, and thus "rendered of none effect; for the membership, as well as the ministry, are of that "royal priesthood" whose "lips should keep knowledge." And finally discipline is for the salvation of the people of God, as well as the conversion of the world, and without which both are most fearfully imperiled.

Some other churches may exist upon the mere forms of religion, upon churchism and upon hereditary influence; but not so with the Methodist Church. Such is her very genius and polity, that she is shut up to the necessity of maintaining her spirituality and the strictness of her discipline intact, or of perishing. Hence the decay of discipline already begins to tell fearfully upon our work, and the decay of our churches is the inevitable consequence. Complaints pour in from all quarters, and earnest discussions are going on, on all sides; and more of them, I think, are verbal than even written. We cannot shut our eyes to the suggestive and alarming facts in the case. It were highly criminal to do so. Dr. Curry, in the *Advocate* of Nov. 10, makes the following admission:

"We have become used to the complaint that Methodism is not prospering numerically in our great cities; that it is losing its power with the masses, and that our churches are not now crowded as they were thirty or forty years ago. We have also attended to the various 'causes and cures' that have been called forth; but the *fact* is of more importance than the *cause*, and the theory of a *cure* is of little worth unless it shall be successfully reduced to practice. Now we are satisfied that the things complained of really exist, and that some remedy should be applied; but we ask for something to be *done* rather than *said* about these things."

Now I will assure the Doctor that the matter is actually worse in the country than in the cities. It is our small country congregations, which have heretofore largely constituted our moral and numerical denominational strength, that for certain reasons which I cannot here stop to mention, are suffering, as well as the larger and wealthier churches of the city.

It is but about twenty or twenty-five years that this fatal neglect of discipline became especially obvious and apparent. Now here is an exhibit for the Providence Conference, of which I am a member, and with which I am therefore especially acquainted. At our separation from the New England Conference, in 1840, we were set off with 10,397 members and 85 preachers; being an average of 134 members to a preacher. But we began housekeeping on our own account in good spirits, and went to work with a hearty good will. The result was, that in 1843, a period of but three years, we had 15,221 members, a gain of 4,824 members, and 94 preachers, being an average of 161 members to each preacher.* And now, in 1864, after a period of twenty-one years, we have 15,816 members, or a gain of 595 only, with 145 preachers, or an average of but 109 members to a preacher.

Thus, while the number of charges and preachers have constantly increased, the relative number of people has constantly decreased, so that it is far below the average of twenty-four years ago. The above figures, as they appear in the Minutes, show a small gain for these twenty-one years, but from the careless and even criminal manner in which many church records are kept, we know that if they were faithfully and honestly revised, that the Minutes would show not a gain, but rather perhaps a loss. For if there are any accessions to a church, every name at once goes on to the books; but if there are actual losses, by backslidings, withdrawals, removals, and even deaths, they do not as readily come off. I have known a church book to lose even fifty names by a faithful and thorough revision.

These things demand attention, and immediate attention too; another year even, may be too late for some. Things are moving rapidly down hill, in certain localities. Some churches have already become extinct. Others are merely at the living point. A little more and they must go under, as surely as truth is in the gospel and in arithmetic. If things go on for another ten years as they have the last decade, at least a third of our charges must disappear from the Minutes; and when many a poor church is inquired for, the answer will be, *non est inventus*. And yet, while we have made no gain for twenty years, the population within the bounds of our Conference has probably increased about 40 per cent., and wealth more than 100 per cent. But from this increase of wealth and population we have made no accessions. But this is the least of our loss. All very well know, any, everybody acknowledges that there is less zeal, power and spirituality in our churches, than twenty years ago.

Some tell us that the great remedy for all this is, "more revivals." I believe not a word of it. I have not space now to argue this point as I could wish. But suffice it to say, that in the present posture of our work revivals are sometimes like self-righteousness, of which the more a man has the worse he is off. Some of the very churches and the very localities that are in the worst possible condition, are those in which the revival system has been pushed to the greatest possible extreme, and with the most wretched possible results. I could relate some stubborn facts in proof of this that are perfectly unmanageable on this theory. No; what we want is "the discipline and instruction of the Lord;" Eph. vi. 4. Of what possible use will it be for God to convert souls among us, if for the want of this discipline and instruction they are left to perish, as they are now by thousands? Of what possible use for the Holy Ghost to descend upon churches which are like farms without a fence, in which every beast of the field has free ingress, egress and progress?

* If it is asked, why this sudden break in the prosperity of our work, just at this point? I answer, that about this time, there occurred one event in the history of our Conference which had an exceedingly damaging effect upon pastoral authority and the respect due to discipline; and a few years later there also occurred another similar event, which greatly hastened the catastrophe. And although the great revival season of 1857-'8 has since been enjoyed, yet the result thus far is as above.

PRAYERS NOT PLEASANT TO HEAR.

I do not like to hear him pray,
On bended knee about an hour,
For grace to spend aright each day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour.

I'd rather see him go to mill,
And buy his luckless neighbor bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be"—
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."

I hate the prayer so loud and long,
That's uttered for the orphan's weal
By him who sees them crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips can feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jeweled ears and silken dress,
Whose washer-woman toils all day,
And then is asked to work for less.

Such pious shavers I despise,
With folded hands and air demure,
They lift to heaven their holy eyes,
Then steal the earnings of the poor.

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel-wing them upward bears,
They're lost a million miles from heaven.

For Zion's Herald.

REPORT OF SOUTHERN MISSIONS.

The following is the first Annual Report of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Department of the South, ending Dec. 31, 1864:

One year ago there had been nothing attempted in the way of organization, or systematic effort, by the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Department of the South, which includes South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. An open field was before us, in that portion of the territory occupied by our forces, and amid the distraction and carnage of war it was to be cultivated.

We have had the facilities of a favorable order from the War Department at Washington, the hearty good will of the Military Governor, Gen. Saxton, the co-operation of chaplains and Christian soldiers, the sympathy of the colored people, words of encouragement from friends at the North, the prayers of the church, and best of all, the approving smile of Heaven.

BEAUFORT, S. C.

This place is fifteen miles from Hilton Head, and was formerly a gem city of the South, and the home of Barnwell Rhett, Keitt and several other noted Congressmen from South Carolina, and a favorite resort for slaveholding aristocrats. The Episcopal and Baptist churches were the leading denominations in "secesh times," but the Methodists had a good church, centrally located, and whose membership, white and colored (both worshiping together), was between three and four hundred. When this place was evacuated, all the white residents left, save one, taking many of their slaves with them.

I made my home at Beaufort, and commenced my labors here, according to instructions; took possession of the church, which had been occupied for a time by another denomination, and after cleaning it and making some repairs, setting forty-seven panes of glass with "mine own hand," I entered it as a place of worship, and have either held or supplied services three times on the Sabbath during the year. I immediately organized a church, which now numbers 217 members. I have administered the ordinance of Baptism and the Lord's Supper on the first Sabbath of each month. The classes have been spiritual and well attended, and the prayer meetings well sustained, the altar being frequently crowded with penitents.

I found a Union Sunday School, meeting in the church on Sunday mornings, and have added my influence to sustain and increase it. It has nearly four hundred members, and until lately has been the only one in the city. Lieut. Ketchum, of Gen. Saxton's staff, is the efficient Superintendent.

The day schools, sustained by the Freedman's Aid Society, and in charge of Rev. Geo. Newcomb, are in a high degree of prosperity, and are doing a glorious work. Mrs. Lewis has gratuitously taught a class of adult colored people, who gather four evenings in the week at the parsonage. Some of them learn to read very passably in a few months; others are more stupid. On the whole, her labors in this direction have been a success.

MITCHELLVILLE, S. C.

This is a Colony of Freed People, one mile from Hilton Head, with a population of 1500, and rapidly increasing. A class was organized in June, which now numbers about forty members. A flourishing little Sunday School is in progress. Lymars A. Anders, a colored local preacher, is in charge, and by his faithful labors a temporary yet comfortable church has been erected, at a cost of nearly $500—and all paid for. Bro. Anders had a long and severe illness during the autumn, from which he has scarcely recovered. This affliction has prevented our reporting still greater results at Mitchellville.

FERNANDINA, FLA.

Some difficulty was had in getting possession of the Methodist church in this place, it having been pre-occupied by a Presbyterian missionary. But in March it was assigned to me, by the Provost Marshal of Florida, in accordance with the War Department order. By the aid of Rev. Bro. Swaim, who was in the service of the Christian Commission there, a church was organized and a congregation gathered. Brother S. left in June, since which time there has been no minister of any denomination in the place, except the brief visits I have been able to make them, until Rev. J. A. DeForrest was appointed on the first of November.

Bro. DeForrest is a member of the New Hampshire Conference, and has been laboring for the Christian Commission the past season with great success. The soldiers who knew him in the 54th and 55th Massachusetts and 127th New York Regiments, contributed $463 toward sustaining him as a Missionary at Fernandina, which is good evidence of their opinion of his fitness for the work. He has already a large congregation, a goodly membership, and a Sunday School of three hundred children and adults. A gracious revival influence pervades the people, and there is a prospect of glorious things ahead. Fernandina is a most important post.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

I followed our victorious troops to this place in February, and took possession of the church, which is said to be the finest in our denomination in Florida. I commenced meetings, and formed a Sunday School, and by the aid of chaplains and agents of the Christian Commission, regular services have been continued. Rev. J. S. Swaim, of the Newark Conference, was appointed missionary, and commenced his labors here about the middle of July under favorable auspices. He immediately formed a church and resuscitated the Sunday School. He has gained the good will of the inhabitants, both white and colored, and also of the soldiers, to whom he distributes reading matter from the Christian Commission. Bro. Swaim is supported, in part, by the generosity of Lee Claflin, Esq., of Hopkinton, Mass. Our colored church in this place was taken down and used to build a fort, which was a great affliction to our colored Methodists in Jacksonville.

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

I took possession of the Methodist chapel in this ancient city on the first of June, and formed a class of about twenty members. They now have over forty, and are united and prosperous. In my last visit to Florida, I appointed Rev. G. Greeley, of the Maine Conference, as pastor. Bro. G. and his excellent wife are supported by the American Home Missionary Society, and are doing good service for our church and the Freedmen of St. Augustine.

All the Sunday Schools within our lines, in Florida, are held in Methodist churches; one only is a Union School, and they are all flourishing. I have made four tours through Florida, since February last, doing what may emphatically be called "pioneer work."

SAVANNAH, GA.

This city, once entered by the sainted Wesley, as missionary, and where he gained his first impressions of American slavery, "the vilest that ever saw the sun," is now entered by his loyal sons in the gospel, who can preach freedom and free salvation, "without let or hindrance." Thanks to God and Sherman's invincible host!

There are three Methodist churches in Savannah, viz., Wesley Chapel, Trinity Church and Andrew Chapel (colored). Rev. A. M. Winn, who is a nephew of Bishop Andrew, and was raised in his family, is pastor of the two white churches, and remains in his charge. I have had several friendly interviews with him, and find his sympathies with the South. But I have strong hope that with time, reflection, and a more intimate acquaintance with Northern people, he will yet be loyal to Anti-Slavery Methodism and his country. He is evidently a man of talent and influence.

I went to Savannah as soon as possible after our forces took possession, and spent the last week in the year visiting and getting acquainted with the people, and the condition of things religiously. I preached one evening at Andrew Chapel, one to the soldiers, and on the first Sabbath in 1865 held services in Wesley Chapel. This cradle of Methodism in Savannah has been closed for the last three years, until opened by a loyal hand. What *can* be done, and what *must* be done for Christ and Methodism in Savannah, is the anxious burden of my heart, just now.

IN CLOSING

My Annual Report, I wish to acknowledge God's mercy and sustaining grace, in sickness and health, and for the many tokens of his favor and preserving care through the past year. One out of two of the Baptist, and two out of three of the Freewill Baptist missionaries in this department have fallen during the hot season, and their graves are with us; our missionaries are still left in the field, with much work before us, but we have willing hearts and ready hands, if the great Head of the Church shall spare us, to toil on till the Master shall "call the laborers," saying, "It is enough; come up higher."

T. WILLARD LEWIS,
Missionary in charge of the M. E. Churches in the Department of the South.

Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 5.

WANT OF DECISION.

Sidney Smith, in his work on Moral Philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men lose for want of a little "brass," as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they only had been induced to begin, would, in all probability, have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can.

"It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and his uncles, and his particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he has no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over-squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.

TENDERNESS OF CONSCIENCE.

A tender conscience is like the apple of a man's eye—the least dust that gathers into it affects it. There is no surer and better way to know whether our consciences are dead and stupid, than to observe what impression *small sins* (as they are improperly named) make upon them; if we are not very careful to avoid all appearance of evil, and to shun whatever looks like sin—if we are not so much troubled at the vanity of our thoughts and words, at the rising up of sinful motions and desires in us, as we have been formerly, we may then conclude that our hearts are hardened and our consciences are stupefying; for a tender conscience will no more allow of (what are called) small sins, than of great sins.—*Bishop Hopkins.*

FERVENT PRAYER.

The river that runs slow, and creeps by the banks, and begs leave of every tuft of grass to let it pass, is drawn into little hollows, and spreads itself into smaller portions, and dies with diversion; but when it runs with vigorousness, and a full stream, and breaks down every obstacle, making it even as its own brow, it stays not to be tempted with little avocations, and to creep into holes, but runs into the sea through full and useful channels. So is man's prayer. If it moves upon the feet of an abated appetite, it wanders into the society of every trifling accident, and stays at the corners of the fancy, and talks with every object it meets, and cannot arrive at heaven; but when it is carried on the wings of passion and strong desire, a swift motion, and a hungry appetite, it passes on through all the intermediate regions of clouds, and stays not until it dwells at the foot of the throne, where mercy sits, and thence sends holy showers of refreshment.—*Bishop Taylor.*

WIDE PREACHING.

This *wide* preaching is not entirely out of fashion yet, especially with those who aim at popularity with worldly men. There are many eloquent discourses which "play around the head, but come not near the heart." Under such preaching men's consciences feel perfectly easy. They are willing to hear the dignity of human nature, the wisdom of God in adapting the material universe to the wants of man, the tendency of the human mind toward the infinite, &c. But when the sinfulness of the heart is touched upon, when its ingratitude is brought to view in contrast with the wisdom and mercy of God, when the minister reasons of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, then they feel that *conscience is pinched*, and too many are ready to say, "Go thy way for this time!"

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

FROM OUR MISSIONARY ROOMS AT NEW YORK.

ORPHAN EXCHANGE.—Our friends, who have been so good as to become patrons and supporters of orphan boys and girls in our orphanages in India, have the thanks of the church, and will have the prayers and thanks of the orphans who have become, and shall become Christians through their beautiful benevolence. But they will not be offended when we say that the actual expense to the Missionary Society of each orphan has been, for two years past, more than twice as much as the sum named by the Board, and engaged to be paid by the patrons severally. At first the sum was $25, but it was soon found that this would not meet the expense, and it was raised to $30. It stood at this until the war broke out in 1861. And, although exchange rose quickly, indeed rapidly, the Board did not think it best to ask the patrons to bear the excess. Hence the Board has met it heretofore (except in a very few instances lately), hoping it would soon decline. But at this present writing exchange is about $2.25, or $2.35 in our currency for $1 realized in our orphanages in India It has occurred to us that many of the patrons of these orphan children in India were not only able, but would be glad to add the exchange to their payments to support them, so that the original sum might be realized in India, as was the case when the patrons became responsible. Some of the patrons have voluntarily sent the additional sum to meet the exchange on their payments. We think it probable others have not thought of it, but upon learning the real state of the case, would be glad to do likewise. But if it is not convenient for any of the patrons to add the exchange to their original contributions, they need not infer that their orphans will be dismissed from their Christian homes in our orphan asylums. Not at all. The Board always stands in between the orphans and the patrons; and having once received the heathen orphan children for Christian education, will fulfill the purpose of the patrons even should they die, or misfortune overtake him, so that he could not pay, annually, even the thirty dollars for which they first engaged. But those who can add the exchange to their original annual or semi-annual gifts, will execute their obligation in its true intent and spirit, though quite in advance of the letter. We are fre quently asked, To whom shall the patrons of these orphans make payment? Directly to the Treasurer at New York, Rev. Thomas Carlton; or to the Treasurer of their Annual Conferences respectively, having it noted in the Missionary Receipts for what and by whom it is given. Then give notice to the Corresponding Secretary at New York of the payment so made, that he may credit it on the list of orphans to the patron paying it. The Board cannot engage to find an orphan boy or girl in India or China for any good friend who may wish to become a patron; but we will always, and gladly, inquire whether there is a boy or girl unnamed and without a patron, whenever requested so to do, and report to the parties wishing to know. We trust we may expect those who become patrons hereafter will engage to pay the exchange on the sum of $30, which the Board is bound to realize in India or China for the support of each orphan, when it receives one into the asylum.

BISHOP THOMSON.—Dr. Butler writes that the Bishop was traveling with him from station to station preparatory to holding the Conference, and that he endures the work, notwithstanding the climate, and enjoys it too.

SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, gave $752 last year, and on Sunday, Jan. 5, gave $1100.

TEMPERANCE TRACTS.

MR. EDITOR:—Let us leave nothing undone to stem the torrent of Intemperance which now threatens us. Temperance societies, however useful, are insufficient for the exigency. Temperance lectures, such as the fastidious demand, are expensive and scarce. The popular press and Temperance Tracts must do more, or we shall go to wreck and ruin. True, we have had Tracts, but too often the long, lank and lean "kine" We need such as are short and sharp; not only readable, but which will be absolutely *read*, and which, going into the very crevices of sin and crime, will lodge burning truth on the conscience of every distiller, vender and sot, in a village.

Such Tracts we have. They are written by godly men of strength and genius. Some of them assail only Alcohol, in its manifold forms and abuses, and some assail the twin demons Rum and Tobacco—all varieties for all tastes.

Five dollars will spread a thousand and more over a village. A hundred dollars, the price of one fashionable lecture, will spread them over twenty villages. And we here give notice that if any person or persons "hungering and thirsting" to do good, in plucking our fellow-men from the fire, wish for our Tracts, but are unable to pay for them, they can have them, *without money and without price*. True, we are not a rich Tract Society. We seldom have five dollars, five days, in our coffer, but we do what we can, on our "own hook," untrammeled by lordly societies or captious committees. We depend on the voluntary donations of a few, a very few, of God's dear children who like our independent manner of battling popular abominations, and who send us what they please. "Though poor, we make many rich."

Therefore, gentle reader, be free to call for our tracts, for God, who of old replenished the widow's cruise, will not leave our cause to starve. GEO. TRASK.

Temperance Depository, Fitchburg, Mass., Jan., 1865.

HELP THE FREEDMEN.

The following was sent to Rev. C. C. Leigh, Agent for the Freedmen, New York:

I told you in my former letter that 700 contrabands from Sherman's Army had arrived here in a ragged and dirty condition.

I learn to day that 5,000 more are to be sent here. What shall be done with them? and what will become of them? These are serious questions. Probably, if that number be sent, they will be colonized on some one of the islands. Edisto Island has been named. And that they may not suffer, we must call upon the generous and noble-hearted men and women of the North to aid in providing for their physical comfort, in the shape of garments of every kind—men's, women's and children's clothing, hats, bonnets, shoes, blankets and quilts; anything that will cover and keep them warm. Now is the time to act, once more and again. We must not tire in doing good. We must sympathize with suffering humanity, and as our brave heroes open the way, we must follow, Samaritan-like, to heal the wounds, and to administer to the wants of this poor and oppressed people.

The people in Savannah are destitute of food; our army feeds from 15,000 to 20,000. Under such circumstances the poor negro must fare hard, and many must of necessity suffer badly, and even perish, if Northern charity is not bestowed upon them. Now is the time to act! But I forbear to say more at present. My heart is sick, my soul is pained in view of this great sin of slavery, on account of which, God, in his justice, has brought upon us this unholy, fratricidal war. GEO. NEWCOMB.

Beaufort, S. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGE.

We are now having an interesting revival in this institution. There have been several conversions, and others are seeking. The winter term is progressing favorably. The number of students thus far has been one hundred and thirty-five—a considerable advance on any previous winter term.

Rev. J. L. Morse, acting President, wields his authority with great skill and fidelity, and the instruction in all departments is thorough and satisfactory.

The department of vocal music, under the care of Prof. D. G. Harriman, is a new feature, and gives promise of very satisfactory results.

The preachers whose pledges in aid of the institution, are unpaid, are informed that the collections they may take up for the Seminary, according to the vote of Conference, may be applied towards the payment of their pledges. If these collections are faithfully attended to, the agent thinks he shall be able to announce at our approaching Conference, that the *debt of the institution is* PAID! It will afford him much pleasure on that occasion to be able to propose a *te deum*, in view of such a desirable consummation.

Kent's Hill, Jan. 19, 1865. S. ALLEN.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. EDITOR:—The Missionary Anniversaries of our churches here are usually held about this season of the year, and are generally occasions of great interest. On the first Sabbath of this month such a meeting was held in Waugh Chapel. Bishop Scott preached in the morning and evening, and in the afternoon Senator Willey, of West Virginia, made a strong plea for the mission cause, and Bishop Scott added a few well-timed remarks. The results of the day's efforts were quite creditable to that young but growing church; the sum of $300 was secured.

The Missionary Committee of Wesley Chapel have decided to hold its anniversary on the second Sabbath of February, and if we are to judge from the programme, it will be an occasion of thrilling interest. The other Methodist Churches are also moving in the matter, and I have no doubt that a favorable report for the cause will be given at the Conference which is to meet in Baltimore on the first of March.

Notwithstanding the war and political excitement, several of our churches here enjoyed during the fall and early part of the winter some precious revival seasons, which resulted in accessions to their numbers, from twenty to sixty persons each. Dr. Bowman, the popular chaplain to the Senate, is making himself quite useful in some of our churches here. He recently preached a powerful sermon in Wesley Chapel, from the words, "The wind bloweth where it listeth," etc. The Doctor is a plain, earnest, practical preacher, and his sermons cannot fail to do good.

It is not generally supposed here that the mission of the Hon. F. P. Blair to Richmond will amount to much, as he goes entirely on his own responsibility; and although his motive is a good one, yet the President has but little if any confidence that it will result in any good; and besides it is doubtful whether the rebel authorities will receive him, as he goes without the sanction of the Administration.

The friends of the Constitutional amendment in the House are quite confident of its passage, which if adopted by the people, it is to be hoped will settle forever the long agitated question of Slavery in this country.

The first evening reception at the Presidential mansion was held last evening, and was largely attended, both by citizens and strangers; and quite a number of foreign ministers with their ladies were also present, as well as many military officers and members of Congress. It was a very brilliant affair, and passed off pleasantly to all present. The President was in his usual health, although looking somewhat careworn from his incessant labors. Mrs. Lincoln was tastefully attired in rich white silk, festooned with white satin ribbon, and trimmed with heavy black lace, a rich lace shawl, a black lace head-dress and wreath of flowers, and she wore a costly necklace of pearls. She attracted the attention of all present, especially of the strangers.

These receptions are to be held once in two weeks during the winter months. Mrs. Lincoln holds a drawing-room reception every Saturday afternoon, which is open to all who choose to attend.

Speaker Colfax keeps open house every Friday evening, when all have an opportunity to spend a pleasant evening.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 12. C. C. BURR.

Zion's Herald.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1865.

Terms of the Herald, 2.50 per year, in advance.

IMPORTANT TO A FEW.

This is the last paper that will be sent to subscribers whose term closed with December, and who have not settled for the present year with either their minister or ourselves.

There is yet time, before the next issue, for all who wish, to make remittance. ☞ But we need to hear THIS WEEK to preserve the names on our mailing list.

It is not unlikely that in our great hurry the past month we may have made some errors, and that some papers will be wrongfully stopped. We shall be glad to correct all such mistakes immediately on being informed of them.

☞ We can still supply new subscribers with back numbers.

EDWARD EVERETT.

The decease of no man since that of Daniel Webster has so widely and so deeply afflicted this country as the sudden and unexpected death of Mr. Everett. Altogether no man in America has had, or will be likely to have, a more brilliant and satisfactory career. He reached an advanced age, retaining in their full vigor the finely cultivated powers of his broad and well-balanced mind. Familiar with every interesting subject pertaining to the history of our country, he was the Nestor of American Eloquence, the widely known favorite, silver-tongued orator, from whose lips "flowed speech" "smoother than oil," "sweeter than honey." Distinguished from early youth, probably no man living has held so many offices, received so many and so varied honors, and borne them with so much fidelity, dignity, and acceptability to the people, as he whose departure from us we now lament.

But we did not take up our pen to write a eulogy upon his character. That will be done in due time by abler hands—A faithful record of his deeds, of his offices of trust, and of the honors which unsought have been thrust upon him, is for the present a sufficient and most appropriate eulogy.

The father of Edward Everett was Rev. Oliver Everett, for ten years pastor of the then "*New*," now the "*Old* South Church" of Boston; from 1782 to 1792. He was descended from an old and highly respected Puritan family. His illustrious son, Edward, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794. He was for a time a pupil of Daniel Webster, who taught a private school in one of the narrow streets of Boston. At the age of 13 years he entered Harvard College, from which he graduated four years after, in 1811, with the highest honors of his class of 49 members, of whom many afterwards became eminent. While in college he manifested extraordinary talent for one so young as a writer and a speaker, and became the principal editor of the *Harvard Lyceum*. After graduation he was employed by the faculty as a tutor in the college, at the same time pursuing a course of study in Divinity. In 1812 he delivered a brilliant poem on "American Poets" before the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

In 1813, when only nineteen years of age, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Unitarian church in Brattle Street, Boston. Here he soon became distinguished as an "eloquent young orator," and drew to his church large audiences from the most refined circles of this Athens of America. While in that position, in 1814, he made his first attempt at authorship, and published a "Defense of Christianity," a controversial work, entitled, "Grounds of Christianity Examined by Comparing the New Testament with the Old." In that same year he was chosen by the Harvard Corporation to fill the chair of Greek Literature, "a professorship then recently created by the bounty of the late Samuel Elliot." Instead of entering at once upon his professorship, he obtained permission of the College Board, in view of a fuller preparation for the duties of his new office, to spend a few years in study and travel in Europe. He left home in 1815, spent two years at the University of Gottingen, the winter of 1817–18 at Paris, the next summer in England, and the following winter in Italy. From Italy he went to Greece, and after lingering awhile in those classic places, returned to England by way of Wallachia, Hungary and Austria. Having greatly enriched his mind by study, travel, and an extensive acquaintance with some of the most distinguished literati of Europe, he returned home in 1819, after an absence of a little more than four years, and entered at once upon the duties of his professorship. Here he soon distinguished himself by a course of brilliant lectures on Greek Literature and Ancient Art, and gave a new impulse to classical studies in that institution. In the meanwhile he edited the *North American Review*, and published a translation of Buttman's Greek Grammar.

In 1824, he distinguished himself more than ever as an orator in an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on "The circumstances favorable to the progress of Literature in America." On this occasion Lafayette was one of his distinguished auditors. He was not long permitted to enjoy the quiet dignity of a professor's chair. In 1824 he was nominated without his knowledge, and elected by the people of his district, all parties voting for him—to a seat in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States. He soon rose to a leading position among his peers, and continued in that relation for ten successive years. During these ten years he was a frequent and valuable contributor to the *North American Review*. In 1834 he declined a reelection to Congress and was elected Governor of Massachusetts, which office he continued to fill for four years. He was beaten in the gubernatorial contest of 1839 by Marcus Morton, the Democratic candidate, by one vote.

Being thus relieved of the responsibilities of office, he went with his family to Europe, intending to spend some time in Italy, but was soon called by the administration of President Harrison to fill the office of American Minister at the Court of St. James. In 1843, he was appointed Commissioner to China, but the position was declined. On his return to the United States in 1845 he was chosen President of Harvard University, which office he held for three years. After resigning the Presidency of the College, he devoted his time to the work of collecting and publishing his orations and speeches in two volumes, and of editing the works of Daniel Webster, at Mr. Webster's special request.

On the death of Mr. Webster in 1852, Mr. Everett was called by President Fillmore to fill the then vacant chair of Secretary of State. While holding this office he was elected by his native State to the Senate of the United States. These were stormy times; the Kansas and Nebraska Bill was exciting not only Congress, but also the whole country, against which in a moderate and conservative spirit Mr. Everett spoke on the 8th of February, 1854. His tastes not fitting him for the rough and unscrupulous warfare of politics, and his health failing, he resigned his seat in the Senate the May following.

Mr. Everett next appeared before the public in a new light, in connection with the Washington Estate at Mount Vernon. The Boston Mercantile Library Association in 1856 made arrangements to celebrate on the 22d of February, with appropriate exercises, the anniversary of Washington's Birthday. At their request, Mr. Everett prepared an oration for the occasion on the Character of Washington. The fame of that oration soon called for its delivery in other places, among which was Richmond, Va., where the proceeds were devoted to the Mount Vernon Fund, which certain patriotic ladies had inaugurated. This famous lecture was repeated one hundred and twenty-eight times in various parts of the country, in all but seven of which the proceeds were appropriated to this Fund. In furtherance of the same object he wrote a weekly article for the *New York Ledger*, for one year, for the stipulated sum of $10,000. All his contributions to that fund amounted to nearly, or quite $100,000.

In 1860, Mr. Everett appears before the country as the candidate of the conservative party for the Vice Presidency of the United States, along with Mr. Bell for President. He hoped, and doubtless sincerely believed, that some middle course between the radical extremes of party platforms would be safest and for the best good of the country. He thought that all existing difficulties could be settled, and quiet restored by still further compromises. He had many friends in the South, as well as in the North, and his large, benevolent heart was unwilling to give them up. He did not then sympathize with the abolition principles of the Northern "Fanatics," as they were then called. He did not hesitate to express publicly his disapproval of their course. The result of the election, and what followed, is well known. Mr. Everett lived long enough to see through, and to comprehend the treachery of the South, and to discover his own error in regard to the possibility of healing the difficulties by compromises. As soon as this discovery was made, he took a magnanimous and noble stand for his country. His unselfish patriotism flamed out with new and brighter lustre.

Mr. Everett heartily espoused the cause of the sufferers in East Tennessee, and was instrumental in raising for them more than $100,000. His last appearance as an orator was in Faneuil Hall, where he made an earnest and eloquent address, in touching pathos equal to any of his former efforts, in behalf of the suffering citizens of Savannah. Returning home from that effort, he never left his house again until he was carried to his burial. His last public official act was, as first elector at large of the State of Massachusetts, to cast his electoral vote for Abraham Lincoln, a fitting close for a life so noble.

As he was human, he undoubtedly had his weaknesses and his faults; but more excellences he certainly possessed than are often found combined in a single character. There may be men, probably there are, in some elements of character greater than he; but in all respects, in oratory, in language, in literature, in statesmanship, in breadth, polish and thoroughness of scholarship, in the power of memory, in benevolence of heart, in grace and elegance of manner, in the fullness and purity of the social virtues, we do not know of his superior among the men of ancient or modern times. That is much to say, but we hesitate not to say it.

It is too soon correctly to analyze and precisely to fix a just estimate of his character. He was a great man, as noble as he was great, and as remarkable as he was noble. We fear he has left no successor to take and fill his place. As an orator he stood in the first rank, with more elegance and statesmanship than Cicero, with less passion than Demosthenes, but in every other sense his superior. He may be classed with William Pitt and Edmund Burke, but in breadth of culture, in purity of style, in the power of a skillful arrangement of words and sentences, he excelled his peers. He was a statesman of broad and philanthropic views, and from the even balance of all his faculties, constitutionally predisposed to conservatism rather than radicalism. He was not a bold reformer, nor a man ready to go much in advance of his compeers. He was not born for leadership in revolutionary times, but for eminent service in time of peace. He was eminently fitted for that broad niche in American history which he has admirably filled. He has done his work well, and we feel much more strongly inclined to thank God for what he was, than to complain of him for what he was not.

Of his theological views and his religious character we have no knowledge, except that he was a Unitarian. We shall wait for his biography by a competent hand with some impatience, but we hope not long. There were innumerable smaller offices that he held, which his peculiar qualifications attracted to him; but we cannot notice them here in a single article.

His funeral was attended on Thursday last with appropriate ceremonies, and his remains deposited in Mount Auburn. Only the relatives and a few representatives of the various societies in and around Boston could gain access to the Chauncey St. Church, where the services were held. The procession was long and imposing, and had more than usual the appearance of real mourners.

OUR BELOVED MISSIONARY TO INDIA, Rev Dr Butler, in a business letter to our office, expresses the hope and purpose of returning to New England. He expected to be released from his official responsibility by the middle of December, when he would embark for England. He says, "I have our dear Bishop in my company at last. He organized an Annual Conference on the 24th of Oct., districting our work. The council of Presiding Elders will administer the affairs of the missions in the interval of his quadrennial visits." He also adds, "I trust a long sea voyage will so brace me up as to make me fit to be of some use when I reach New England. Health and opportunity for serving God never looked so desirable as now."

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

We learn from the newspapers that "the large room in the north wing of the Patent Office is to be used for the *Presidential Inauguration Ball*." We had hoped that *that* piece of folly and wickedness had been washed out of the national character by the rivers of patriotic blood, which, mingled with the tears of widows and orphans, have been flowing through the land for the last four years. If in these times of universal lamentation and great mourning, when tens of thousands of bereaved Rachels refuse to be comforted because their noble sons are not—when thousands of our Union prisoners are languishing and dying in rebel prisons, and thousands more are suffering in our recently filled hospitals—if, we say, under such circumstances, men and women wish to dance and revel, drink and carouse, and thus insult our country's grief, as well as the great God, by the interposition of whose arm alone we have been saved from national destruction, let them select some other time than the inauguration of the Chief Magistrate of the nation, and some other place than the "Patent Office," or any other of the public buildings at Washington. A more befitting place would be in some of the hospitals, or soldiers' burying grounds; most befitting of all, we should judge would be the Gettysburg Cemetery.

It strikes us that the President has issued too many proclamations for a day of "Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer" to sanction the holding of such a "Ball" in connection with his own induction into a responsible office, the duties of which he cannot successfully perform without divine aid. These frequent calls from the capital of the nation, when viewed in connection with the social habits prevailing in Washington, many of which are sanctioned by the presence and approval of the President, have to some minds too much the appearance of a *solemn farce*. The *religious* sensibilities of the whole country are shocked, pained and offended by them. Christian people whose prayers have ascended daily to God for deliverance from our national calamities, desire to see on such an occasion some decent respect shown to the God they worship by the nation's representatives at Washington. We pray them to dispense with a *ball* on the inauguration of the President. It would be infinitely more becoming for all the officials to go with the President to church and there listen to a sermon appropriate to the occasion, and to spend the rest of the evening in prayer for God's blessing upon the incoming administration. If many of them never pray themselves, can they not afford to be reverent for one day, while others are willing to invoke upon them and the country the blessing of Heaven?

While we regard it as a sin at any time, on such an occasion, for the nation's officiary to condescend to such levity as to attend and sanction a "grand Ball," we shall look upon it at this time as a flagrant insult both to God and men. We therefore hope that good sense and better judgment will prevail at Washington, and that, if for no other reason, out of respect to the memory of those who have died for the country, out of sympathy for the thousands who still weep and mourn, and out of a decent regard for the Christian sentiments of the truest patriots, in all the land, there will be no Presidential Inauguration Ball" this year.

BISHOP SIMPSON'S LECTURE.

Bishop Simpson's Lecture before the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, in Tremont Temple, on the evening of the 18th inst., gave great satisfaction to the unusually large audience which assembled to hear it. The Boston Journal, an impartial witness, the next day reported that "the audience was the largest of the course, more than filling the vast area and galleries of the Temple. Without disparagement to former able lecturers, it is safe to say that the lecture of last evening has not been surpassed by any other of the course." The subject of the lecture was, "The Future of Our Country." It occupied an hour and fifty minutes in the delivery. It was an able, broad, comprehensive, and philosophical discussion of the evidences of providential design in reference to our country. Four results to the present struggle were possible, or rather conceivable: first, our nationality may be destroyed; second, there may be a division into two or more confederacies; third, a radical change may take place in the form of government; and fourth, that we may emerge out of the struggle purer, stronger, grander, more glorious than ever before. Each of these points were amplified at length, with a great variety of facts adduced as illustrations.

We are almost tempted to give an extended sketch of the lecture, but we fear that the work would be marred in our hands; therefore we shall forbear. It was such a lecture as no man could prepare who had not traveled extensively and observed carefully, in this country and in foreign lands, and who was not well read in ancient and modern history. It required extensive range of thought, careful analysis, and wide generalization of facts and principles, and great intellectual power, to combine so much material for the elucidation of a single subject. The subject matter of the lecture was rich, extensive, varied, often entirely original either in thought or application. It was delivered with happy effect, but not in the orator's best style. He was evidently much wearied by incessant travel and labor, and needed rest.

Though it was a splendid success in the course, yet for pathos in delivery, for inspiration and triumphant eloquence that melts and sweeps everything before it, it was a great way below the Bishop's highest mark. We have heard him when large audiences were in his power to move at will, as the standing corn bows and sways before the strong wind.

ANOTHER SEMI-EVANGELICAL DENOMINATION.—According to the logic which the editor of the *Congregationalist* is "content to practice," the Congregationalists are a "semi-evangelical denomination." In the *Monthly Religious Magazine* for January, we find the following *proof* in point: "It is well known that Rev. Dr. Huntington, while yet a Unitarian, preached in Orthodox Congregational pulpits. One of the editors of this Magazine (a Unitarian) has done the same *repeatedly* at the invitation of Orthodox clergymen." What do you think of that, Bro. Dexter? *O tempora, O mores!!!* Consistency, thou art a jewel.

THE METHODIST.—We regret the infrequency of the visits of the *Methodist* to our office. It used to come regularly about Fridays, then it lingered over the Sabbath, coming in on Monday or Tuesday, but recently it seems to have taken a freak of not coming at all. We are minus several numbers. What can the matter be?

FIRST FRUIT OF THE TENTH SYSTEM.—A preacher from the East Maine Conference has just sent J. P. Magee $10 of the Lord's money for the missionary cause. With but small means, for the last ten years he had given from $1 to $5 a year for benevolent causes, thinking that was all he could afford to do. At the last Conference he resolved to give thereafter a tenth to the Lord. He says: "This is my first installment, though not all the Lord has enabled me to lay aside for like purposes." It is an excellent thing to have a definite rule to give by.

THE CENTRAL CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE has taken on the quarto form, and has a fine "look." It is not only good looking, but well filled with good reading matter. It does not hesitate to sparkle occasionally. We give it the right hand of fellowship with our heart in it, and say, "O Central, live forever, and may your shadow never be less." We say the above on the simple merits of the case, because we feel like it, and not in return for the following compliment which it pays to "*Zion's Herald:*" "We have no exchange that equals *Zion's Herald* in typographical appearance, and none that is more welcome to our office."

TO PURCHASERS OF ORGANS, MELODEONS OR HARMONIUMS.—Every one having any thought of purchasing an instrument of this class, should send for one of Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organ Circulars, which will be sent to any address entirely free of expense. This Circular contains much information which will be useful to any purchaser of such an instrument; such as some account of the "History of the Organ," "History of Reed Instruments," "How to judge of a Musical Instrument," together with full descriptions of the Cabinet Organs. Address MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

OUR MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY was held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 15th and 16th inst. We expected a letter for the *Herald* this week, giving a full account of it, but it has not come to hand.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION will have an interesting entertainment at the Music Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 24, commencing at 7 1-2 o'clock.

ZION'S HERALD FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Rev. N. P. Selee, Melrose, $3.00; Sophia B. Lehman, Springfield, 1.00; Mrs. Z. Adams, New Bedford, 2.50; A Friend of the Soldier, Norwich, Conn., 5.00; Eben. Morgan, Lowell, 5.00; Calvin Hubbard, Belfast, Me., 4.00; Rev. R. Mitchell, Heath, 2.75; Hannah Colcord, Bucksport, Me., 1.00; A few Friends, W. Sandwich, 3.00; Mary E. Bessy, Lynn, 2.00; Benj. Mudge, Lynn, 50c.

HARPER'S WEEKLY for 1864 has been published and bound in a large folio by Harper & Brothers, and is for sale in this city by A. Williams & Co. It makes a stately volume of 848 four column pages. But few can realize, without actual experience, the value of such a volume, especially to a family where there are young children. It is in fact a pictorial history of the war for the year 1864, with at least as many engravings as pages. It gives the news of each week, thoroughly condensed and suitable for reference, discusses ably and boldly the living practical questions of the hour, contains many interesting stories, serial or single, and has a good supply of wit and fun. It is thoroughly loyal, and we should rejoice to see a copy of it in every family. We give to the Weekly for 1865 the right hand of fellowship, and wish it an immense circulation.

GOOD WORDS FOR JANUARY, 1865.—We have often commended this excellent periodical to those who desire *good* reading separated by a watchful eye and a careful hand from all hurtful elements. We take this occasion at the beginning of the year to commend it again. It is an English monthly periodical, and contains articles from some of the best pens in England, on subjects of living practical interest. For sale by A. Williams & Co., Boston.

THE BIBLIOTHECA SACRA for January 1865, commences its twenty-second volume. It contains ably written articles, with the following titles: An Examination of the Various Readings of Timothy iii. 15; The Son of Man; Marks of the Supernatural in God's Promises to Abraham; The Gift of Tongues; The Temptation; Remarks on Renderings of the Common Versions (in the Epistle to the Galatians); Editorial Correspondence; and Notices of Recent Publications. It is a quarterly octavo, each number containing about 175 pages; price, when paid strictly in advance, and sent directly from the office of publication, $3.00; agents supply it for $3.50 in advance, otherwise $4.00. It is a learned, excellent and valuable theological work for Biblical and Theological students and ministers.

HARPER'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for February is received from A. Williams & Co. Besides other valuable articles, it contains No. III of John S. C. Abbott's "Heroic Deeds of Heroic Men," beautifully illustrated.

Books and Pamphlets Received.

Mattie: A Story by the author of "High Church," "No Church," etc., 8vo., pp. 157, double columns, in paper covers; price 75 cents. Harper & Brothers; A. Williams & Co., Boston.

From Wright & Potter, State Printers, *Governor Andrew's Address* to the Two Branches of the Massachusetts Legislature. This valuable document is beautifully printed in large type, on clear white paper, with an Appendix of Statistics showing the financial condition of the State and the number of Regiments and Soldiers furnished by the State.

Chambers' Encyclopedia; A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People, from A. Williams & Co. Parts 83 and 84. Published by J. B. Lippincott.

Littell's Living Age, No. 1075 and 1076. It contains, Life of Our Lord a Reality, not a Romance, by Prof. McCosh; March of General Sherman; Historical Novels, and other valuable articles.

THE SWORD PRECEDING THE CROSS.

Sherman in Savannah—Bishop Elliott's Fanaticism—Masters yield reluctantly to Freedom—Mass Meeting of Freedmen—Account of it by Savannnh Republican—Opening of Schools—Slave Market used as a School-house—Free Trade open—The Ministry needed for the South—Secretary Stanton visits Gen. Sherman—Gen. Saxton made Major General—Ample provision for Negro Colonies.

The presence of sixty thousand veteran troops from the free and patriotic North, in the streets of Savannah, led by such a warrior as Sherman, has convinced the more candid portion of the citizens of the hopelessness of their cause. "The lying spirit in the mouths of their prophets," had represented our troops, before their arrival, as lawless, cruel, and the insulters of women and helpless innocency. Their guilt and belief of their own lies had so terrified many families, that they fled in the night with Hardee's Army, only, however, to find in the soon to be desolate wilderness of South Carolina, a worse foe, in the form of starvation and fear. Bishop Elliott, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in a sermon preached as late as September last, on the occasion of public "fasting, humiliation and prayer," for deliverance from their enemies, had said, by way of consoling and also encouraging the people under their disasters, "What we require, is such fury as Grant's, such cruelty as Butler's, such fanaticism as Sherman's. It is men like these who revive our courage, and re-animate our efforts. We see that we have nothing to look for but degradation and outlawry; that we must fight, or else give up everything that an honorable man holds dear—not only our property, but *our caste*,—not only our sovereignty, but our personal freedom. When we fully realize what our future condition is to be, and Lincoln's re-election will make us realize it, then shall we be fairly aroused, and must make the choice between a perpetual resistance, if necessary, and a condition of serfdom, in which we and our children shall be made 'hewers of wood and drawers of water' to the paupers of Europe, the negroes of Africa, and last and lowest of all, to the Black Republicans of the North."

Surely no one can be surprised that after uttering such sentiments from his pulpit in Savannah, this apostolic (?) Bishop should flee at the approach of our army, and prefer to keep company with, and share the protection of the rebel army. It is evident much must be forgiven in the common people, who have had such blind guides. Most of the clergy of the city remained, but with how much loyalty, it is difficult to tell. It is observed that on the Sabbath no prayers are offered by them for the Union, or the Union army. Rev. Mr. Winn, pastor of Trinity Church (Methodist), declines to take the oath of allegiance. He very frankly told me that he saw in the vindictive spirit of our troops, and of the people of the North, an evidence that God would not prosper us; and, on the other hand, he saw in the pious spirit of their leaders, and the fact of so many of their soldiers becoming pious since entering the army, a reason satisfactory to him that their cause would, in the end, triumph. It is painful to see how devoted the women are to the rebel cause. Few, as yet, have made their appearance in the streets, or even at church.

There is a general complaint that the slaves are leaving their masters. Some negroes say they cannot get their children, as the masters have them locked up. Whenever masters have applied to Gen. Sherman, or other commanders, to aid them in retaining or reclaiming their former slaves, they have been uniformly told that the *slaves were all free*, and could go or stay, as they might elect. As the city is destitute of food, and has scarcely any employment for laborers, many of the freedmen will, no doubt, find it for their interest to remain with their former masters, at least so long as they will compensate them for their labor. It is supposed that there are ten thousand freedmen in the city. On asking them, as they stood in groups around the city, if they are free, they almost invariably answer, "Don't know, mas'r; want to know." By permission of Gen. Geary, commandant of the city, who was formerly Governor of Kansas, I held a public mass meeting of the freedmen. The gathering was immense, filling not only a very large church, but the streets outside. I never before addressed a more intelligent and interesting congregation of colored people in the South. It was a moment of intense interest to all. The military had as yet given no attention to the colored people, the defenses of the city, getting supplies, etc., occupying all their time. I announced, in emphatic terms, to the anxious crowd, that they were free, and free forever; that their freedom was the gift of God, proclaimed to them by the President, and brought to them by Sherman and his army; that they need not leave Georgia, nor Savannah, nor even their master's houses, to establish the fact of their freedom. After advising them to stay with, or leave their masters, according as duty to themselves might require, I told them that were I in their condition, it seemed to me I should want to stay with my master, for a season at least, however unjust or cruel he might have been, that I might show how much better I could be and do as a free servant, that I might prove to him that he had gained as well as myself by the change, and that I might, by my improved conduct, justify the government in setting me free. Many by smiles and nods, and "Yes, mas'r," assented. The idea pleased, apparently, some masters who chanced to be present. I was indebted wholly to the grace of God for my boldness, and to sixty thousand bristling Union bayonets around me, for the opportunity of declaring to the thousands before me that they were *forever free*. To have lived to enjoy such a privilege, is a reward compensating for a thousand crosses that have been borne along the pathway of freedom. My heart gives glory to God, not only in behalf of the freedmen, but for myself also. The Savannah *Republican* gave the following notice of the meeting:

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, a large meeting of the black people of Savannah was held in the Colored Baptist Church, on the corner of Montgomery and St. Julian Streets. The attendance was extremely interested and interesting. Several colored speakers, well known among their brethren, made intelligent addresses, and the whole meeting, led by the excellent choir of the Church, joined in singing the famous Liberty Hymn of the sinner and the bondman:

Blow ye the trumpet, blow!
And let the earth resound,
Till all earth's regions know
The gospel's solemn sound.
The year of jubilee is come;
Return, ye ransomed bondmen, home!

The Rev. Mr. French, of the staff of Gen. Saxton, and a leading worker in the enterprize of emancipation at Beaufort, S. C., then addressed them. His speech was a pattern of plain talk and eloquent good sense, calculated to please the master as well as slave, and reconcile good men of all classes to the existing condition of things, in which the speaker saw not the work of man, but the manifest providence of God, linking the North with the South, relating the white to the black, and binding all together in the golden bonds of charity, free labor and unity. Mr. French counseled his hearers to respect their masters, to continue their obedience, to win affection, and show that the state of freedom could only improve them in all the relations of life. The example of the freedmen at Beaufort awakened the particular attention of the colored people, and the statistics given by Mr. French were readily understood. The speech gave pleasure, we learn, to such masters as kindly attended, and gave the black people a new impulse to perform their duty.

Mr French was followed by Rev. Mr Alvord, Secretary of the Tract Society, in a few remarks impressing upon his hearers their present duties to themselves, their masters, and the cause for which they should work.

It is but just to say that the above was evidently written with a view of pacificating all parties.

The freedmen expressed a strong desire to have schools opened for their children. An educational association was formed, embracing the pastors and official members of all the nine colored churches in the city. Twelve teachers were found competent, after a careful examination, to commence the schools. The military granted the use of the building used for a medical college, but now defunct, and also of "Bryant's Negro Market." This famous building of brick, three stories high, is situated near the centre of the city. In it slaves were kept for exhibition and sale. Its thousands of suffering victims will bear a terrible witness, in the day of judgment, against ministers and professors of religion in Savannah. Its conversion into a school-house for the elevation of the children of the freedmen is a just retribution. There is a deep, broad gulf between the former masters and the freedmen. The latter are less dependent, really on the masters, than the masters are upon them. A ministry of enlarged views, of moulding power, and strong faith in God, is required to deal with these discordant elements. The civil organizations of the city continue unchanged, and it will therefore be difficult to gain for the freedmen their proper status and rights in such a community. The military authorities are opening the door of trade to all classes. This of course will bring in a very large Northern element, without which the South will never be a safe place for Northern men. Here are two large Methodist churches, one of which is vacant, and it seems very desirable that a minister, possessed of a high order both of talent and piety, should be sent here. A bold, outspoken ministry would soon draw the crowd. Old-fashioned, square-cornered Methodism, with the John Wesley type of ministers, is needed now for the South. Such there are in the North, and I pray God to open their way hither. The itinerating army of Sherman will subdue and reclaim the South, in a civil point of view. The itinerating host of the Lord must follow. The sword is cleaving the way for the cross.

M. FRENCH,
Savannah, Jan. 5, 1865. Chaplain U. S. A.

P. S. Since writing the above, the Department has been favored with a visit from Secretary Stanton. He has compared notes with General Sherman, it is said, and they have agreed on a policy concerning the negroes that promises much good. Some of Gen. Sherman's officers say the experiment of free labor and free schools, in this department, has proved far more successful than in the valley of the Mississippi.

Secretary Stanton has also looked minutely into the management of affairs in Gen. Saxton's department. He expressed himself highly pleased with results. On landing upon our deck at Beaufort, the honors of the reception were paid by the 26th U. S. colored troops. The music was discoursed by a superior brass band of colored men. The Hon. Secretary rode out in the carriage with the General to see John Joiner Smith's plantation. This is the famous plantation where Dr. Adams of your city, was favored, "beyond the common walks of life," with a "South side view of Slavery." Secretary Stanton succeeded in getting only a South side view of freedom, embracing free labor, free schools, and free songs—such as for instance:

"We own de hoe, we own de plough,
We own de hands dat hold;
We sell de pig, we sell de cow,
But nebber chile be sold,,'

"De yam will grow, de cotton blow,
We'll hab de rice an' corn;
O! nebber you fear, if nebber you hear
De driver blow his horn!"

The Hon. Secretary showed his appreciation of the great work among the freemen and of Gen. Saxton's services, by presenting him, on leaving, with a brevet Major Generalship.

Major General Howard, commanding the right wing of Sherman's army, transferred the 17th Army Corps, by steamers to this place, and after a few days delay, moved the entire corps, on Saturday morning at early dawn across Port Royal ferry, and on the following morning had possession of the railroad, with the loss of only two or three men. In a few days Sherman's whole army will be in the field. The past foreshadows what will be its success.

Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 15, 1865. M. F.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE CHURCHES.

OXFORD, ME.—Rev. A. W. Pottle writes, Jan. 16, "We are enjoying a gracious revival in this place. In a series of evening meetings last week, great power was manifested. Quite a large number have found Jesus or are seeking him. A deep religious interest prevails, and the work goes on.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, of Jan. 11, reports over 900 recent conversions in Methodist churches in the West.

ALLEGHANY COLLEGE is to have $8,000 expended during the ensuing spring and summer in ornamenting its campus. It has received within the last three months cash benefactions to the amount of $80,000. One young man lately made rich by the oil traffic, has just given $25,000.

Donations.

STOWE, VT.—Rev. N. M. Learned, on the 28th ult. received a donation of $150.

HOPEVILLE, CONN.—Rev. Wm. S. Simmons, on the 4th inst., had a pleasant time at the parsonage, when a poem was delivered, and a donation made him of $105.

SQUARE POND, CT—Rev. D. L. Brown received from his people on the 11th inst., a visit and a donation of $88.

MYSTIC, CT.—The people of this charge, on the 22d ult., made their pastor, Rev. C. A. Merrill, a donation of valuables worth $100.

STAFFORD SPRINGS, CONN.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Stafford Springs, Ct., not satisfied with adding $100 to the salary of their pastor, Rev. J T. Benton, the friends on this station presented a Christmas gift of $70 in cash.

SHOWERS OF BLESSINGS.—The *Congregationalist* last week reported in its "Sunny Side Items" donations made to forty-one preachers—amounting in all to more than $10,000. Our own church papers in New York State and the West are reporting a shower of donations coming down to cheer and bless the families of toiling itinerants. Let the shower become general, and long may it thus rain.

WESTFIELD, WEST PARISH, MASS.—The friends of Rev. J. Brackett, of Westfield, West Parish, made him a donation recently, of $95, mostly in cash.

PERSONAL.

Rev. H. M. Blake, of the Maine Conference, and pastor of the Pine St. Church, Portland, on Sunday morning, 15th inst., while on his way to church, dropped down in the street. He was immediately taken into a house, a physician sent for, but he died in a few minutes, it is supposed from disease of the heart. The week before Christmas he was attacked in the same way, and fell in nearly the same spot. But he had entirely recovered from its effects, and had preached twice since. That morning he seemed in unusual good spirits, and his health was apparently firmly established. Bro. Blake was a member of the last General Conference. A fuller notice of his character will be given hereafter.

Rev. John Livesey, who removed West last year, has been obliged by the state of his wife's health to return to his old "New England home" in the Providence Conference. His brethren will be glad to welcome him back.

Rev. Wm. McDonald, about seven weeks ago was severely attacked with congestion of the brain. Other forms of disease have since developed themselves which made his recovery very doubtful. Present indications, however, are more favorable, but he is still very feeble. The prayers of the church are solicited in his behalf that God may raise him up and fully restore his health.

The Rev. A. G. Marlatt, A.M., President of "Irving Female College," and a member of East Baltimore Conference, died at his residence, Mechanicsburgh, Penn., on January 2.

The Rev. Elam J. Jeffers, of Genesee Conference, died of typhoid fever, after two weeks' illness, on Thursday, January 5. He was but thirty-four years of age, of giant frame, and to all human appearance seemed destined to live for many happy years.

The Rev. R. W. Vanderkiste, a Wesleyan minister in Australia, writes: "Bro. William Taylor, of California, one of your preachers, has been with us in this city over two months. He takes amazingly with us all, preachers and people, and preaches at night to thousands in the open air. On one occasion fifteen thousand persons are supposed to have been present at a service in Hyde Park, Sydney, on a Sabbath afternoon. He is a modern Christian Hercules. Over one thousand persons stand on our church books in this city and suburbs as the result of his labors, and among them are high and low, rich and poor."

Mrs. Abigail H. Sweet, of Ipswich, Mass., recently contributed $100 in aid of the Methodist General Biblical Institute, at Concord, N. H.

Rev. S. W. Russell, of the Maine Conference, stationed at East Poland, and his children, four in number, have been sick with diphtheria, and two of the children died within a few days of each other. One little son is still nearly helpless, although it has been two months since he was first attacked. The church should pray for God's blessing upon him and his.

Rev. Gideon Draper, of the New York Conference, has been appointed Professor of Modern Languages in Genesee College in place of Professor Wells, who has accepted a professorship in Union College.

Henry Ward Beecher in his letter to the *Watchman and Reflector*, uses this expression, "*Pouring musical* DROPS upon the forehead of the New Year as a baptism and welcome." As that is not their favorite *mode* of baptism, the New York *Examiner* says, "Most of his new readers will fail to see the point of the allusion, or see it with any thing of gratification."

Bishop Clark left Cincinnati week before last for Nashville, where he was to spend a week or two looking after the interests of our church.

The *Western* learns from private sources "that Rev. Amos Binney is some little improved since his late serious attack."

Gov. Fenton, of New York, has been presented with a $3,000 dinner-set. The set was imported from England several years ago, but was too expensive to find a purchaser.

Dr. W. P. Strickland is Secretary of the War Fund Committee, Brooklyn, New York.

The congregation of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, have raised the salary of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher from $7,500 to $12,000.

The Philadelphians have presented Mrs. General Grant a $50,000 house in that city; also a $10,000 house and $20,000 in money to the widow of Gen. Birney.

We understand that Rev. Dr. Stone, of the Park Street Church of this city, has been again invited to a pastorate in San Francisco.

Richard Yates, the new United States Senator from Illinois, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1818. He served in Congress from 1851 to 1855, as a representative from Illinois, and was chosen Governor of that State in 1861, for the term of four years, which has just expired. His senatorial term will close March 4th, 1871.

Bishop Thomas C. Brownell, of Connecticut, Presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., on the 13th inst., in the 86th year of his age.

It is said that A. T. Stewart, of New York, lately paid an income tax of $250,000 upon a net income of $5,000,000. He does a business of $30,000,000 a year, and has $14,000,000 invested in real estate.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

From the War.

VIRGINIA.—Deserters stated, on the 15th inst., that the recent heavy rains had carried away every bridge and culvert on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, for a distance of 45 miles, and large gangs of men had been detailed to repair the damage. This is the main road by which Lee's army gains its supplies, and this is considered likely to be a serious inconvenience to the rebels in Richmond. About the 17th inst., dinners at the saloons were raised from $10 to $15, and before that gold sold at $1 for $60 of Confederate money. Rebel papers report Gen. Grant's army as completely mud bound, but "there is an incessant drilling of both white and black troops in Grant's army. In this respect we think our officers might be taught a lesson."

NORTH CAROLINA.—While the public were grieving over the failure of the Wilmington expedition under Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter, and before they were scarcely aware that another was making the attempt, the joyful news was received that Fort Fisher was captured by the combined efforts of Admiral Porter's formidable fleet, numbering 312 guns, besides those of the iron-clads, and a land force of 8,000 men under Gen. Terry. Everything being in readiness, the bombardment commenced on the 13th inst., under cover of which the troops landed, and made preparations for their work. The bombardment continued three days, and on the afternoon of the 16th inst., an assault was made upon the fort by a portion of the land force and 2,000 sailors and marines. The sailors attempted to force a lodgment on the sea face of the work, but were repulsed by the fearful, sweeping fire to which they were subjected. The soldiers attacked the land side of the work, and for seven hours they fought, driving the rebels from traverse to traverse, of which one account says there were twenty-one; these embankments crossing two long ones which went out from the enclosed portion of the fort. After the battle had raged six hours, the rebels retained only the centre of the work, all the traverses having been captured. At this juncture there was a pause in the battle, and the officers who led the assault made preparations to hold what had already been captured until morning, but a brigade of the troops that were stationed so as to resist an assault from any column of rebels that might approach from Wilmington, were spared, from their position, and with this accession of fresh troops the work was completed at 10 o'clock, P. M., after seven hours' fighting, and with a total loss of about 300 killed and wounded. The next day a magazine accidentally exploded, and killed and wounded about 100 more of our brave men. Our army captured 2,000 men, and 75 guns. Admiral Porter says of this fort, "These works are tremendous. I was in Fort Malakoff a few days after its surrender to the French and English. The combined armies of these two nations were many months capturing that stronghold, and it won't compare, either in size or strength, to Fort Fisher."

The mouth of Cape Fear River is divided into two main channels by Smith's Island. Fort Fisher was on the main land, on the north side of the north channel, and after its fall our fleet destroyed the forts on the island. The light draft vessels then went up the river inside the island, and the port was completely sealed to the ingress and egress of blockade runners. Fort Caswell and other works commanding the south channel were then of no use to the rebels.

The bombardment and assault made sad havoc. "The interior of Fort Fisher was the most complete picture of destruction and desolation which it is possible to conceive. The dead and dying lay thickly strewn along the parapets and upon the plain behind as well as in front. The bombproofs were strewn with rebel wounded, the parapets and traverses were ploughed and corrugated by shot and shell in every direction, the barracks inside of the bastion were shivered into splinters, while the large columbiads along the parapets were dismounted and strewn in confusion amid the wrecks of their broken carriages."

The United States steamer Massachusetts left Cape Fear River on the 19th inst. All of Admiral Porter's fleet were then in the river. On the night of the 18th inst. five blockade runners while attempting to enter the harbor were captured by the fleet. Other blockade runners are on their way to Wilmington, but they will probably hear that the harbor has changed hands, and so escape. A rumor was afloat, on the 21st, that the rebels had evacuated Wilmington.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.—On the 14th inst. the 17th corps, of Gen. Sherman's army, and a portion of Gen. Foster's command, advanced on the Pocotaligo Bridge, on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and captured it, together with the fortifications and 12 guns, losing in the charge 40 men killed and wounded. The guns were spiked. Pocotaligo is 53 miles from Charleston.——It was stated, on the 17th inst., that General Meagher was on his way from Chattanooga, Tenn., to join Gen. Sherman with several thousand veteran troops —going via New York.——The monitor Patapsco was destroyed off Charleston, on the 17th inst., while doing picket duty, by a rebel torpedo; 40 or 50 men were lost.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—On the 16th inst. it was stated by an officer that no movements were expected in Gen. Thomas' army for several days. Hood was believed to be marching toward Mobile, against which place a formidable Union expedition has been fitted out at New Orleans.

Congressional.

SENATE.—On the 16th inst. a resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to inform the Senate of the number of soldiers and sailors that have been furnished under each call, together with the number demanded by each call.——Jan. 18, the Military Committee reported a preamble, reciting barbarities committed by the rebels upon our prisoners, with a resolution that in the judgment of Congress it has become justifiable and expedient that the President should, in order to prevent the continuance and recurrence of such barbarities, resort at once to measures of retaliation on rebel officers and soldiers now in, or hereafter to fall into our hands as prisoners, and that the rebel prisoners should be placed under control of officers and men who have been prisoners in the hands of insurgents, and thus acquired knowledge of their mode of treatment of Union prisoners.——Jan. 19, a resolution of thanks to Gen. Terry and Admiral Porter and their commands was unanimously passed.

HOUSE.—Resolutions of thanks to Gens. Terry and Thomas and Admiral Porter were passed, on the 20th inst; also the amendatory loan bill, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the balance of the $400,000,000 loan, provided by the act of June last, in 7 3-10 notes, but no part shall be in legal tender, thereby avoiding an increased inflation of the currency.

Domestic.

ESCAPE FROM A REBEL PRISON.—Among the many who have escaped from rebel prisons, are Albert D. Richardson and Junius H. Brown, correspondents of the New York *Tribune*, and Wm. E. Davis, Clerk of the Ohio Senate. They escaped from the rebel penitentiary at Salisbury, N. C., on the night of Dec. 18. They started westward, for our lines in East Tennessee, and Mr. Brown with other footmen, under an excellent pilot, took to mountain paths and reached our lines on the 14th of January. The others came 340 miles by a circuitous route, through the mountains, before reaching our lines 15 miles from Knoxville. They state that there is the most earnest loyalty to the government prevailing in East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, and the aid they received on their journey goes far to confirm their report. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Davis received the most devoted kindness, their good friends secreting them in the woods and barns and sometimes in their houses by day, and piloting them through secluded pathways by night, at the peril of their lives; and 100 miles from Knoxville the escaped prisoners joined Union refugees who were on their way to our lines under the guidance of mountain pilots. The next night, when surrounded by rebels and compelled to separate into two parties, the horsemen were piloted in darkness from the rebel camp by a young lady. The Richmond authorities had refused all proposals for their exchange, declaring that they should hold them as hostages during the war, and for retaliation.

RECONSTRUCTION.—Gen. Sherman wrote a letter in answer to one from a prominent citizen of Savannah, in which he said that "As long as any of the people remained armed and organized, the United States would pursue them with armies and deal with them according to military law; afterwards they would be dealt with by the civil courts." "The Union must and shall be preserved, cost what it may. There is no other alternative for the people of Georgia than to conform to this view of the case. No commissioners or negotiations or conventions are necessary. Whenever the people of Georgia quit rebellion, elect members of Congress and these take their seats, the State of Georgia will have resumed her functions in the Union." The Savannah *Republican* of Jan. 11 states that since the city was captured elections had been held in Thomas, Brooks, Berrien, Lowndes, Clinch, Montgomery, Appling and Tatnall Counties, and the people declared in favor of a return to the Union, by overwhelming majorities. A gentleman direct from Thomasville reported this, and he said Gov. Brown was at the bottom of the affair. The loyalists were greatly encouraged, while the traitors swore eternal vengeance. Gov. Brown had disbanded the Georgia militia, and the troops had returned to their homes.

MINERAL RESOURCES.—Bishop Simpson delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association in this city, on the 18th inst., in which he referred to the incalculable wealth of the United States in the gold and silver mines of the country, and showed that in California alone one thousand millions of dollars in gold have been produced in the last sixteen years, and depicted the vast extent and richness of the silver mines of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Washington, Montana and Idaho. The Commissioner of the General Land Office refers to these mines in his report for the purpose of urging the government to take measures to collect a tax on the product of the mines, and so receive from them a direct income. He states the present mining area of the country as embracing about one million square miles. The Commissioner is of the opinion that the government ought not to sell these lands, lest they should fall into foreign hands, to the detriment of the nation, and he concludes that the most feasable plan is to charge a reasonable percentage on the product, and make the right of occupancy depend upon the steady exercise of diligence and good faith in working them.

A well known commercial agency has a table giving the number of merchants, manufacturers and traders in 22 States of the nation, and their estimated wealth. The number was 168,925, and the estimated wealth $4,944,766,000. New York has 36,932 of these business houses, with a capital of $1,677,204,000; Maine has 4,982, with a capital of $99,298,000; New Hampshire, 2,851, with $38,685,000; Vermont, 2,494, with $19,989,000; Massachusetts, 17,302, with $868,815,000; Rhode Island, 2,487, with $115,704,000; Connecticut, 5,832, with $145,588,000.

There were 32,275 births in Massachusetts in the year 1862, and 22,947 deaths; the year previous there were 3,170 more births, and 1,111 more deaths. Couples married, 11,014, or 42 in excess of the previous year. There were 548 more children born of purely foreign parents than of purely American parents, and there were 2,296 born of mixed parentage. In regard to the sex of births, there were 593 more males than females. The oldest couple married during the year was a veteran of 84 to a spouse of 78. One maiden of 16 married a man of 60. Only two instances of the duration of life beyond 100 years were returned in 1862, against twelve in 1861.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* says that the passport system of President Lincoln closes the lake ports of Canada as effectually as the gunboats could do if ever built.

The first decision of Chief Justice Chase, in the Supreme Court of the United States, was that West Virginia is legally a State. The decision was given on the question placing the name of the State on the list when calling the docket.

In December some of the New York detectives commenced a journey along the northern frontier from New York to Michigan, for the purpose of discovering the incendiaries who attempted to burn the city. As a result of their trip they captured four of the most notorious rebel spies that have been operating on our border. The most important one is a man who passes under the name of Baker, and who is the leader of the pirates who seized the steamer Parsons, on Lake Erie, Sept. 19. Baker is really Capt. Bell of the rebel army, and his home is in Richmond, Va. The other three are in the rebel service, and all have been engaged in house burning or piracy.

In 1857 there were 4,257 failures in the United States, with liabilities of $265,818,000. The average failures for the three following years were nearly 3,000, and in 1861 there were 5,935, with $178,632,170 liabilities. In 1863 there were only 495 failures, and in 1854 but 510. So it would seem that the unsettled state of business produced by the war was met by such successful caution that the number of failures has been reduced greatly below that of peaceful times.

The New York *Tribune* of the 17th inst., states that three ship-loads of provision had started for Savannah—two vessels from New York and one from Boston, and a large quantity of ham and corn meal still remained. Nearly all the traders of Savannah have taken the oath of allegiance.

Jan. 21, gold closed at 198, a decline of 20 cents in three days. While our currency sells at over half the value of gold the rebel currency brings but 2 1-2 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Frank Blair, Sr., went to Richmond again, on the 20th inst. It is believed that he is to have an interview with prominent members of the rebel Congress.

The instrument known as the Cabinet Organ is quite as great an improvement upon the melodeon, introduced some twenty years ago, or its successor, the harmonium, as a concert grand piano-forte of to-day is over the imperfect pianos in vogue a quarter of a century since. The melodeon lost favor from a lack of capacity for expression. Its music was monotonous to a degree annoying to cultivated ears. The harmonium was an improvement upon the melodeon, but still failed to satisfy to the extent demanded by its use in chapels, school-rooms, or halls, as a support to choral singing. Within a couple of years, Messrs. Mason & Hamlin, who have always taken the lead in this country as manufacturers of reed instruments, have succeeded in largely overcoming the defects noticed in instruments of this class.—*New York World.*

Military and Naval.

Lieut. Davis, one of the rebel fiends who had charge of our starved prisoners at Andersonville, was captured last week at Newark, Ohio, while making his way through our lines from Canada. He was recognized in the cars by a young soldier who had been one of his victims. No doubt Davis will get a part of his deserts at least.

Of all the coast forts seized by the rebels and which Mr. Lincoln, in his inaugural, declared it the duty of the Government to "re-possess," the only ones not now in our possession are Fort Sumter, which we have destroyed. Fort Caswell was in their hands till last week, when it was abandoned to the captors of Fort Fisher.

In his official report of his campaign against Hood, Gen. Thomas says the enemy's entire loss of guns in the whole campaign was 72, and that we have about 5,000 stand of his small arms, while he lost in killed, wounded and prisoners, 19 general officers, about 3,700 killed, and between 9,000 and 11,000 prisoners, half of whom are wounded.

The cotton loaded schooner Belle, of Nassau, was cut out of the port of Galveston, Texas, on the night of Dec. 26, by Ensign N. A. Bloom. The schooner was within five hundred yards of a rebel guard ship, and protected by the shore batteries; she also passed on her way out of the channel, under the guns of the rebel forts, but the daring of the undertaking lulled all suspicions of there being anything wrong in the minds of the rebel officers.

Admiral Porter says of the iron-clad Monadnock, she is certainly a most perfect success, so far as hull and machinery are concerned, and is only defective in some minor details, which in the building of these vessels require the superintendence of thorough seamen and a practical and ingenious mind. The Monadnock is capable of crossing the ocean alone when her compasses are once properly adjusted, and could destroy any vessel in the French or British navy, lay their towns under contribution and return again, provided she could pick up coal, without fear of being followed. The iron-clads laid five days under fire from Fort Fisher, anchored less than 800 yards off, and though fired at a great deal, were seldom hit, and received no injury except to their boats and light matter about decks.

Some citizens of Ohio in procuring a testimonial for Gen. Sherman addressed Gen. Grant. The latter subscribed $500, and in his letter said: "I cannot say a word too highly in praise of Gen. Sherman's services from the beginning of the rebellion to the present day, and will, therefore, abstain from flattery of him. Suffice it to say the world's history gives no record of his superiors, and but few equals."

A letter from Chattanooga says vast buildings continue to rise up in Chattanooga. Railroad machine shops, the navy yard, the rolling mills, and the immense wagon repair shops, are the elephants of the town. Great warehouses for commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores are to be seen by the dozen. Already the place has become a great depot—a permanent base, its fortifications also having reached the point of perfection.

General Terry, the captor of Fort Fisher, like Gen. Butler, was appointed from civil life, which shows at least that Gen. Grant, in the removal of the latter, was not swayed by West Point prejudices. Gen. Terry is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he graduated at Yale College, and began the practice of the law not long before the outbreak of the rebellion. He entered service in 1861 as Colonel of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers. He was made Brigadier General in May, 1862.

Official returns show that the rebels have over 43,000 Union prisoners in their hands, while we have over 78,000 rebels including 21 general officers.

Gen. Sickles and staff sailed for California, Jan. 13.

Political.

In the Missouri State Convention, Jan. 16, a resolution was passed expressing the opinion that the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States ought to pass, and instructing the Senators and Representatives from Missouri to use their influence to secure the passage of the amendment.

Jan. 16, the Tennessee Convention passed a resolution by a nearly unanimous vote, which declares that no person shall be considered qualified to vote until he shall have taken a stringent oath declaring himself to be unreservedly in favor of the Union and all the laws and proclamations issued by President Lincoln or Congress since the war began.

On the 20th inst. Hon. Henry Wilson was re-elected United States Senator for six years, by the Massachusetts Senate. Mr. Wilson received 37 votes, and Governor Andrew 3. Jim Lane has been elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, and Ex-Gov. Yates has been elected from Illinois.

Southern.

The Richmond papers of the 17th inst. show that the rebel congress is in a wofully divided state. In an excited debate in the House of Representatives, on the day previous, Mr. Orr, of Mississippi, submitted that an article in the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 14th was no less than a grave charge of treason against Congress for discussing peace negotiations, and proposing to send Commissioners to Washington. Mr. Orr contended that the statesmen of the country desired to commence negotiations for peace, saying, "This movement is not in the hands of timid or time-serving men. Sustained as they are by a volume of sentiment in the country and in the army, and by their own sense of duty, they are determined that in some form the statesmanship of the country shall be devoted in an earnest effort to end this carnival of death by negotiation." Resolutions condemning the article of the *Sentinel* were lost, but by a majority of one only. The Richmond *Dispatch* of Jan. 17 appeals to the rebel Congress to support Davis, and says that while they are postponing every bill that can be useful in this emergency, the enemy is raising heaven and earth to recruit his armies. "The enemy allows our armies no rest, day or night, and yet not one single step has been taken by our legislature for the renovation of our armies, for the amelioration of our currency, for the restoration of confidence to our people, for any object whatever that can have the remotest bearing upon our defense against the vengeance of our implacable enemies."

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 12th, also strikes frantic blows at Jeff Davis's administration. It says "The path we are now traveling is straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest. The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground or will reinstate its power. Without reform we are doomed. There must be no more Jeff Davis foolery, but brains and nerve, reform, shooting, cashiering, order, subordination, soldiers, not runaways, ragamuffins, ruffians." It accuses Davis of himself defying all law, and therefore of not being fit to rule others. "Reckless of the Constitution—regardless of his relation to the legislative branch of the Government—contemptuous of their authority, his nerve is only eminent in resistance where obedience would be alike duty and honor. The man that cannot obey, cannot command. Unfortunately for us at this time, our Executive is most eminently conspicuous in both vices, *is impracticably obstinate, and lamentably weak.*"

In berating the rebel Congress it says: "We want nerve in Congress—we want nerve in our generals. It is nerve that has carried Sherman to Savannah—it is that which is now carrying him to cut the Confederacy in half. His is an army of discipline—an army of soldiers, not a mob of ragamuffins. He has no generals with rolls of twenty or thirty thousand men, and twenty or thirty hundred in the field. His men stand to their guns—not to people's chicken-coops and barn-yards. His men are full in hand at their posts. He holds them there. He is a general." Davis is contrasted with President Lincoln. Lincoln has acted with a "stern, inflexible purpose, a bold, steady hand, a vigilant, active eye, a sleepless energy, a fanatic spirit, and an eye single to his end—conquest—emancipation." "He has called around him, in counsel, the ablest and most earnest men of his country. Where he has lacked in individual ability, learning, experience, or statesmanship, he has sought it, and has found it in the able men about him, whose assistance he unhesitatingly accepts, whose powers he applies to the advancement of the cause he has undertaken. In the Cabinet and in the field he has consistently and fearlessly pressed on the search for men who could advance his cause, and has unhesitatingly cut off all those who clogged it with weakness, timidity, imbecility or failure. Force, energy, brains, earnestness, he has collected around him in every department." This is "a contrast appalling and sickening to the heart."

The correspondent of the *Examiner*, speaking of the furloughing of the Georgia militia, says Gov. Brown remarked that they could go home now, but would remain subject to another call when the State required their services, which he hoped would not be soon.

The city article of the *Examiner*, after announcing the departure of Blair, says: "The rumours concerning the nature of the paper negotiations old Blair carries back with him are very numerous, but we are confidently assured that the mission has brought the peace question to a point that provides for the appointment of commissioners from either side with authority to lay a peace foundation. That's all."

Hon. Henry S. Foote, of the rebel Congress, who was arrested while passing to the Union lines, has been set at liberty.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 17th says, some regard the capture of "Fort Fisher as a disaster while many are disposed to consider it a blessing in disguise. The latter, who are numerous and sensible class, contend that Wilmington as a seaport has from the beginning done us more harm than good. They say goods imported through it have been of little good to us, while millions of dollars worth of cotton has thence found it way into the hands of the enemy."

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 18th inst., speaking of Governor Foote's release says: "Cobb of Alabama and Wright of Georgia took the lead; Foote attempted to follow; who is next? The whole thing is as easy as falling off a slippery log. First, denounce the Confederate authorities. Second, whine about peace, and offer peace resolutions, and then desert to the enemy."

Foreign.

ENGLAND.—The London *Spectator* says that if General Sherman is successful in the movements begun the effect will be to "crush the army of Gen. Lee" between the Union armies. It says "Gens. Grant and Sherman have both shown their power not only to maneuvre, but to operate on a plan of unprecedented magnitude, to knit together the effect of operations hundreds of miles apart, to make victories in Tennessee tell immediately on the campaign in Mississippi, victories in Mississippi react again on the campaign in Tennessee, and a successful occupation of the northeast of Georgia, the stepping-stone to a more hopeful invasion of Virginia." In reference to slavery it says: "Were the South a homogeneous population of white men, the armies that might penetrate it would pierce the various State only at the cost of dwindling visibly with every day's march. As it is, the invading army is a sponge which sucks up strength and aid as it proceeds. Gen. Sherman has reached the coast, we are told, with a larger army than that with which he started from Atlanta." The writer says "Gen. Lee is now the only Southern commander who can be regarded as the equal of Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas; it has been seen that the free States produce a greater crop even of military capacity, though they found it far more difficult to detect it on the spur of the moment, than the slave States; that the greatest weight of intellect accompanies the greatest weight of material resources; that the tendency of every successive campaign is to increase still more the chances of the North; that it only needs indomitable perseverence to succeed in the end."——The *Times* says Gen. Sherman's skill and daring is rewarded with brilliant success, and that Thomas' victories must raise the spirits of the Federals and confirm them in the belief that throughout the South they have no enemy capable of opposing their chief armies.

Capt. Corbett, the ex-commander of the steamer Sea King, alias Shenandoah, was brought before a magistrate in London on the 5th inst, charged with having enlisted, or attempted to enlist, British subjects for service in the Confederate Navy. The solicitor who appeared in behalf of the government to prosecute, stated the case against the prisoner, which was that he took the vessel to Madeira, and there announced to the crew that she was intended and sold for a cruiser, and urged them to enlist in the rebel service. Evidence was given in support of this statement, when the case was remanded, the prisoner being admitted to bail in £500, and to two sureties in £250 each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CAPITAL REASON WHY.—Brown, on his first journey per coach, now long ago, worried the driver beside whom he sat with incessant childish questions about everything on the road. At last he got his quietus thus: Driver—"There's been a woman lying in that house more than a month, and they haven't buried her yet." Brown—"Not buried her yet! and pray tell me why not?" Driver—"Because she ain't dead."

In the Macoupin County Court, Illinois, Major General Palmer has been tried for bringing a negro into the State contrary to law, and acquitted. The negro enlisted in our army, for which he received $800, and invested it in United States Bonds, thus supporting the Government with his fortune and his life.

The excavations at Pompeii have just led to the discovery of a temple of Juno, on the flags of which were scattered about more than 200 skeletons of women and children who, during the eruption of Vesuvius, hastened to the temple to implore the protection of the goddess.

Bermuda Hundred was so named because it is just one hundred miles from the mouth of the James River.

About fifteen miles above St. Joseph, near the Missouri River, an extensive bed of very peculiar clay has been discovered. When first taken out it can be easily cut into any shape desired, and a surface made as smooth as glass. In a few hours it hardens, becomes firm as a rock, and has a whiteness equal to snow. In Texas and Utah this kind of clay is used for building purposes, and is exceedingly beautiful.

A Methodist clergyman in Springfield was summoned to the door about 9 o'clock one evening a week or two since, by a chap fresh from the country, with whip in hand, who inquired very excitedly if he could marry them the next Sunday. The good man replied affirmatively. The verdant youth then said he had one more question to ask. He wanted to know if it would be necessary for him to bring a bridegroom.

Some years ago there was a bill introduced in the Georgia Legislature to lay a tax of ten dollars a year on all jackasses. Some appreciative member proposed to amend it so as to include lawyers and doctors. The amendment was accepted, and, amidst much jocularity, the bill pased. Several efforts have since been made to repeal it, but in vain, and to this day all jackasses, lawyers and doctors are obliged to pay a yearly tax of ten dollars.

The liberal papers of Germany, which outnumber the conservative twenty to one, are with but a single exception in favor of the North, while the conservatives are for the South.

The Jews in this country have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York, 10,000; from Illinois, 5000; from Michigan and Wisconsin, 3000; and other States enough to make a total of 40,000. There are now in the world about 7,000,000 Jews. About half that number are in Europe. Russia alone comprises 1,200,000. It is remarkable that in England, France and Belgium, where the Jewish race is completely emancipated, the number is diminishing, while it is increasing elsewhere.

Geo. Augusta Sala says: "In all seriousness and sincerity, I render to the young ladies of America the tribute of being the most accomplished talkers in the world. Their readiness of diction, their facile flow of ideas, their quickness of apprehension, are really and truly astounding."

A doctor of divinity did a fine thing the other day in ringing the changes on "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." "He that is accessible to auricular vibration," said the doctor, "let him not close the gates of his tympani."

A policeman on night duty says, "It seems to me that with many young men the most approved method of winding up the night is reeling it home."

A traveler in the Pennsylvania oil regions says: "We were paddled across the creek by an oil prince, aged fifteen, heir to a million, coatless and hatless, and with but one suspender to keep his courage and his trousers up."

A young lady was heard to declare that she couldn't go to fight for the country, but she was willing to allow the men to go, and die an old maid, which she thought was as great a sacrifice as anybody could be called upon to make.

A man with a scolding wife, when inquired of in regard to his occupation, said he kept a hot house.

BUSINESS LETTERS RECEIVED. to Jan. 21.

C M Alvord, D Atkins, Geo Allen, A M Allen, T P Adams, L W Abbott, J A Ames, K Atkinson, C M Alvord, N Andrews.
S R Bailey, D C Babcock, J Mowry Bean, E Bryant, G W Bridge, G W Ballou, E S Best, C G Budden, A F Barnard, J D Butler, L D Bentley, L H Bean, J T B-nton, R D Brown, R B Bowler, C M Bailey, N A Brown, S C Brown, O S Butler, G W Brewster, E Brackett, W Butler, J Blethen, J S Barrows, B K Bosworth, M E Berry, L Bullard.
G C Crawford, A K Crawford, A B Carpenter, J C Clarke, L Curtis, A Church, Z Crowell, D E Chapin, J Collins, A E Cruff, R B Curtis, Ira Carter, Jos Cummings, Mrs M E Clark, J C Watson Coxe, J Cushing, N L Chase, John Cobb, L P Cushman, T Chapin, H Colcord, J Currier, J B Crawford, A Campbell, W Cottle, I G Crane, A Chickering, G F Cobb, L Crowell, A L Cooper, C H Chase.
S Dean, R S Dixon, W K Davenport, T W Douglass, C U Dunning, E Davies, C B Dunn, G S Dearborn.
L L Eastman, H M Eaton, D Ela, J Esgate, S C Elliott, R Edgerly, W Ela, D H Ela, J G Eaton, B D Eastman.
N Ford, S A Fuller, F Fisk, A Folsom, B Foster, W H Foster, J B Foote, Geo Fellows, L Fish, J S Fish, J Fawcett, C Fuller, W P Farrington, E M Fowler, W B Fenlason, L Fish.
R M Griffin, J Gale, J W Guernsey, T Gifford, N Green, E Gilman, J Gibson, S S Gross, J Gill, O W Greaton, M E Gilmore.
W J Hambleton, W M Hall, J J Hight, W H Havens, E D Hopkins, C Humphrey, S M Hunt, Z Hathorn, C N Hinckley, S Holman, G M Hamlen, J Howson, H P Harrington, W N Hand, S P Heath, L J Hall, T E Hatch, E A Helmershausen, R W Humphriss.
C D Ingraham.
W H Jones, J R Johnston.
J H Knott, J D King, H D Kimball, W Kellen 2, Miss L Kelley.
E P Lowater, J Livesey, D P Leavitt, W W Lothrop, P Libby.
W P Myrick, A Moore, C W Morse 2, M A Macomber, J Morrill, C N Merrifield, H Murphy, C A Merrill, E N Maynard, Jason Miller, W Merrill, E Martin, C Morse, W V Morrison, T Marcy, Z A Mudge, H Montgomery, J Mather, R Mitchell, N H Martin, W W Marshall, B Mudge, D H McKenney, T Marcy, J Moore.
J Noon, P Norcross, F C Newell.
A M Osgood.
D D Porter, S Paine, McK Petty, A J Pease, G Pierson, A W Pottle 2, R Parsons, J Peterson, W Pentecost, L W Prescott, Postmaster Blue Hill.
B Rea, Mrs N B Rich, W J Robinson, D Richards, J D Rawson, M Ricker, M S Richards, J Richardson, I P Roberts, W H Richards, S W Russell, E M Rollins.
G M Steele, Alonzo Sanderson, R S Stubbs, N Stutson, E Stockwell, J R Stickney, H H Scott, E Starr, W H Stevens, W Stout, J S Spinney, G D Strout, E A Smith, J Stone, J B Sweet, J P Symonds, R L Shurter, D H Sherman, E A G Stickney, J H Stevens, C Stratton, N F Stevens, B L Sayer, C H Simpson, C Stone, J A Steele, W A Shute, B Stephens.
I J True, C H Titus, W H Tiffany, J Thomson, T B Treadwell, W Turkington, Maria Thompson, I Taggart, C P Taplin, A P Towne, W Trewin, C Tabor.
S F Upham.
C H Vinton, D Vinal.
M P Webster, N Webb, D Wells, G W Wooding, S F Whidden, F Woods 2, D Woodruff, A A Wright, F J Wagner, G Wingate, E R Wilkins, G G Winslow, N W Wilder, J M Woodbury, O R Wilson, J J Woodbury, M E Wright, J Wells.

METHODIST BOOK DEPOSITORY.

Letters Received from Jan. 14 to Jan. 21.

J C Allen—J Adams—B S Arey—N W Aspenwall—T P Adams—C W Adams—S Allen—D C Babcock—F H Brown—N Bemis—H P Blood—C Brown—D P Buckman—E S Best—L H Bean—W D Bridge—G H Bickford—H C Barnes—W R Burnam—H Baylies—S S Cummings—M B Cummings 2—A Church—Craigen & Culver—C C Childs—J Collins—A L Cooper—C D Copp—J Cobb 2—J C W Coxe—M T Cilley—A L Cooper—H K Cobb—R J Donaldson—S Dean—A Durkee—O R Edwards—D H Ela—J W Guernsey—J Gibson—P N Granger—P N Granger 2d—C F Garvin—J Hooper—W Hughes—W C High—R W Harlow—J E Hawkins—R W Humphriss—A H Honsinger—E D Hopkins—W C Johnson—C C Kenniston—W Kellen—C A King—A B Kenalg—N M Learned 2—W Livesey—J S Little—J Livesey—D P Leavitt—W W Lothrop—I Luce—H N Munger—W G Miller—J W Mayhew—C N Merrifield—D A Mack—H Montgomery—C H Newell—F C Newell—D Packer—W F Prentiss—C H Payne—A W Pottle—C Partridge—W Pentacost—O D Rideout—A B Russell—J E Round—F H Roberts—H S Ramsdell—J Scott—J H Spalter 2—M Stutson—W Stout—J A Sherburne—S Spencer—E A Stearns—H H Smith—E P Sumner—D D Spear—C P Taplin—T B Treadwell—K W Thurbor—A G Turner—N J Tibbett—W Turkington—T B Tupper 2—I Taggart—Z P Vose—C H Vinton—Wilmarth & Nichols—L D Wardwell—S A Winsor—G F Wells—C J Wallace—G P Wilson—B Waterhouse—A Webster—H S Young.

J. P. MAGEE, Agent N. E. Depository, 5 Cornhill.

DONATIONS TO THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, all of which have been forwarded to their proper destination:

Boston Donations—Mr. Tobey, 1 box; Old Ladies' Home, 1 box; Mass. Bible Society, 1 box.

Augusta, Me., 1 box; Andover, Mass, 1 box; Amherst, Mass, 1 box; Boxboro', Mass, 1 box; Bath, Me, Wesley Ch, 1 box; Bath Army Com, 6 boxes; Brookfield East, Mass, 1 box; Bridgewater, Vt, 1 box; Brewer Village, Me, 1 box; Bridgewater, Mass, 1 box; Calais, Me, 2 boxes; Craftsbury, Vt, 1 box; Cohasset, Mass, 1 box; Dighton North, 1 box, 1 keg; Derby, Vt, 1 box; Dudley, Mass, 1 bbl; Esterville, Mass, 1 box; Fitchburg, Mass, 1 box; Felchville, 1 box; Franklin Mass, 1 box; Fall River, Mass, 1 bbl; Hampton, 1 box; Hampton North, N H, 1 barrel; Hadley, South, Mass, 1 box; Holmes Hole, C W Bradley, half bbl; Holderness, N H, 1 barrel; Holliston, 1 box; West Kingston, Mass, 1 bbl; Keene, N H, Cheshire Co, 4 boxes; Lowell, Mass, High St Church, 1 box; Lewiston, Me, 1 box; Lyme, 1 box; Marlboro', N H, 1 box; McIndoe's Falls, Vt, 1 box; Newton, Mass, 3 boxes; Newburyport, Mass, 1 box; Northfield, Vt, 4 boxes; Newcastle, N H, 1 box; Nashua, N H, Olive St S Circle, 1 box; Northampton, Mass, 1 keg, 2 boxes; Nantucket, 1 bbl; Nashua, N H, Pearl St, 1 box; Plymouth, Vt, 1 bbl; West Roxbury, Mass, 1 box; So Reading Sol Aid, 1 box; Rochester, 1 bbl; Stoughton, 1 box; Salem, Mass, 1 bbl; St Johnsbury, Vt, 1 box; Unknown, 2 boxes, 1 keg; Union, 1 keg, 1 bbl; Winthrop, 1 box; So Windham, Vt, 1 bbl; Warner, N H, 1 box, 1 keg; Wells River, Vt, 1 box; Worcester, Mass, Sol Relief Com, 2 boxes, 1 keg; Whitinsville, 3 boxes; Woburn, Mass, L B Schwabe, 1 box.

The Army Committee is acting for the United States Christian Commission in New England.

The Commission has sent many delegates to the army, to battle-fields and to hospitals, who seek in every way to aid the suffering, both by administering to temporal and spiritual wants. *They are unpaid volunteers.*

Thousands of boxes from all parts of the loyal States have been in this way personally distributed, but the supply is still painfully inadequate.

The experience of many months and many battle-fields teaches us that the method adopted by the Commission is *practical, efficient and successful.*

Will not the friend of the soldier help us in this work?

Warm blankets, shirts, drawers, quilts, vests, brandy, wine, condensed milk and food, dried apples, etc., are urgently needed. Money may be sent to Joseph Story, Treasurer, 112 Tremont Street.

... and donor's name. L. P. ROWLAND, Jr., Agent.

Rooms of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, 5 Tremont Temple. 1t. Jan. 25.

Marriages.

In South Boston, Jan. 16, by Rev. E. A. Manning, Orlando N. Gammons, of South Reading, to Miss Harriet S. Knight, of South Boston.

In East Boston, Jan. 12, by Rev. T. N. Haskell, Thos. W. Smith, Esq., of New York to Miss Matilda Andrews, of Boston.

In East Cambridge, Jan. 14, by Rev. W. H. Hatch, Mr. Jas. Watson to Miss Cynthia C. Sanders, both of Boston.

In Lynn, Nov. 24, by Rev. S. Kelley, at the house of Hon. Edward Walden, Mr. Clarkson Paul, of Lynn, to Miss Ruth O. Farmer, of Boston.

In Roxbury, Jan. 4, by Rev. J. W. Dadmun, Mr. James Patterson, of Brookline, to Miss Catherine Campbell, of R.

In Lynn, Jan. 2, by Rev. S. Kelley, Mr. Charles A. Newhall to Miss Sarah L. Moulton, all of Lynn.

In Lynn, Jan. 5, by Rev. A. F. Herrick, Mr. Charles A. Lufkin to Miss Maria E. Covell, all of Lynn.

In Blandford, Jan. 4, by Rev. T. B. Treadwell, Mr. Daniel Jones to Mrs. Susan Vermilye, both of Becket.

In Chicopee, Jan. 11, by Rev. J. L. Hanaford, Mr. John B. Potter to Miss Louisa Fisher; also, by the same, Jan. 20, Mr. Horton E. Coly to Mrs. Alzina C. Knight, all of Chicopee.

In Winchendon, Jan. 16, at the Parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. E. S. Best, Mr. James H. Townsend to Miss Emeretta Streeter, both of Winchendon.

In New Bedford, Jan. 19, at the residence of A. D. Hatch, Esq., by Rev. Mark Trafton, Mr. Edgar M. Kahurl to Miss Anna C. Lawrence, both of this city.

At Stafford Springs, Conn., by Rev. J. T. Benton, Mr. Charles G. Ellis to Miss Lucy A. Howe, all of Stafford.

In Portland, Me., Jan. 7, by Rev. I. H. Mordough, Mr. John F. Hughey to Miss Mary F. Chamberlain, both of Portland.

In Yarmouth, Me., Jan. 16, by Rev. W. N. Richardson, Mr. David Huston to Miss Louise S. Fogg, both of Freeport.

In Portland, Oct. 27, Mr. John T. Trott to Miss Jane T. Sterling, both of Portland; Jan. 12, Mr. William A. Sterling to Miss Sarah A. Gardner, both of Portland.

In Kennebunkport, Me., Dec. 27, by Rev. George Wingate, Mr. George P. Goldthwait, of Biddeford, Me., to Miss Ellen Benson, of Kennebunkport, Me.

At Brunswick, Me., Jan. 17, by Rev. W. W. Baldwin, Mr. Albert Toothacher to Miss Lydia A. Peterson, both of B.

In Camden, Me., Jan. 15, by Rev. T. P. Adams, Mr. Sylvanus Coose, of Lincolnville, to Miss Ruth A. Tibbets, of Camden.

In Newport, Me., Aug. 9, by Rev. B. Foster, Mr. Charles Grosheath, of Portland, to Miss Annie E. Flint, of Newport, Me. In Detroit, Aug. 28, Mr. Hartwell J. Brackett, of Detroit, to Miss Mary A. Goodale, of Canaan. Same place, Sept. 12, Mr. Daniel Brackett, of Rosemont, Minn., to Miss Rena M. Brackett, of Detroit. In Newport, Oct. 1, Mr. Ivory F. Tozier, of Corinth, to Miss Louie R. Bragg, of Corinth. Same place, Oct. 29, Mr. Llewellyn K. Dudley to Miss Arabella Hight, both of Newport. Same place, Dec. 25, Mr. James W. Pratt to Miss Sarah S. Richardson, both of Palmyra. Same place, Jan. 1, Mr. Charles D. Bowman, of Detroit, to Miss Martha A. Clement, of Palmyra.

In Castine, Me., Dec. 28, Mr. William N. Gardiner to Miss Sophia E. Morgrage, both of Castine; also, Dec. 29, Mr. William W. Conary, of Deer Isle, Me., to Miss Frances S. Wescott, of Castine; also, Jan. 1, Mr. John Jewett Clarke to Miss Melissa J. Thombs, both of Castine; also, Jan. 4, Mr. James Dunbar to Miss Clara Wardwell, both of Penobscot.

In Winterport, Me., Jan. 7, by Rev. E. H. Small, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Tobias Holt to Miss L. Maria Stevens, daughter of Rev. Joel S. Stevens, both of Winterport, Me.

In Mt. Desert, Me., Jan. 3, by Rev. J. A. Plumer, Mr. Joseph E. Southard to Miss Elizabeth J. Jordan, all of Mt. D.

In Buxton, Me., Jan. 5, by Rev. C. W. Blackman, Mr. Boaz Rich to Miss Sylvia M. Smith, both of Standish, Me.

In Dexter, Me., Jan. 9, by Rev. B. S. Arey, Mr. John M. Skinner to Miss Anne E. Leathers, both of St. Albans.

In Biddeford, Me., Dec. 6, by Rev. A. Cook, Oliver G. Perkins, of Kennebunkport, to Deborah A. Goodwin, of Biddeford; Dec. 10, by the same, Daniel F. Jeffrey, of Kennebunkport, to Miriam Benson, of Biddeford; Jan. 10, by the same, John Curtis to Lizzie A. Curtis, both of Biddeford.

Deaths.

In Chelsea, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 17, Mr. Henry Timmerman, aged 46 years.

In Lynn, Jan. 16, Enoch T. Mudge, son of Benj. Mudge, aged 45 years.

In Lynn, Jan. 7, Sarah Emma, daughter of James W. and Mary A. Ingalls, in the 6th year of her age.

In Duxbury, Jan. 7, Mr. William James Paulding, 33 years.

In East Poland, Me., Dec. 7, of diphtheria, Mary Addie, aged 2 years, 4 months; Dec. 12, Everett Manly, aged 6 years, children of Rev. S. W. and A. M. Russell, of the Maine Conference.

In Bristol, N. H., Dec. 31, Mrs. Ellen C., wife of Levi D. Johnson, aged 41.

Special Notices.

HERALD CALENDAR.

Ministerial Meeting, at Lewiston, Me., Jan. 30-Feb. 1.
Preachers' Meeting, at Hopkinton, Mass., Jan. 31, Feb. 1.
Preachers' Meeting, at Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 13.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

Rev. John Livesey, Warren, R. I.

PORTLAND DISTRICT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting of the Association at Gorham, Me., on Wednesday and Thursday, the 8th and 9th of February, commencing on Wednesday, P. M., at 3 o'clock.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION: Methodism—Past, Present and Future; Whedon on the Will; New Theories of Matter; Erroneous Quotations from the Bible; Camp Meetings for the Maine Conference.

It is hoped that there will be a general attendance of the preachers. Per order, C. F. ALLEN.

PRESIDING ELDERS' DONATION.—Appreciating the faithful and valuable services of Rev. Ammi Prince, Presiding Elder of Rockland District, which services will soon close, the brethren at the Ministerial Association at Thomaston decided to invite the friends of Bro. P., on the several charges in this District, to meet at his house in Warren, Wednesday, Feb. 8 (if stormy the next fair day), for the purpose of a Donation Visit. All are invited to assist in this worthy matter. Those who cannot attend will please send their donations.

E. DAVIES,
E. A. HELMERSHAUSEN,
Thomaston, Jan. 18. W. L. BROWN.

The Markets.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

At market for the current week: Cattle, 570; Sheep and Lambs, 5,000; Number of Western Cattle, 82; Eastern Cattle, 121; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 373. Cattle left over from last week —; Swine, 1500.

PRICES—Market Beef—Extra $13.75 @ 14.25; first quality $13.00 @ 13.50; second quality 10.50 @ 11.50; third quality, $7.50 @10.00 ℔ 100 lbs (the total weight of Hides, Tallow, and dressed Beef.)

Hides—9 @ 10c per lb. Tallow—11 @ 12c ℔ lb.

Lamb Skins—2.50 @ $3.00. Sheep Skins—2.50 @ $3.00.

Calf Skins—17 @ 20c ℔ lb.

The supply from the West is smaller than it has been in any one week before for several years, and the quality is mostly ordinary. Prices for extra Cattle range from $13.75 @ $15 ℔ cwt., and we have heard of some which were sold still higher than the last quotation. The number from the East is small, although there is some very nice ones among them. Trade is not so active as it usually is when there is more stock at market, as drovers feel that they have got things about their own way, and are not afraid to ask stiff prices.

Stores—With the exception of Working Oxen and Milch Cows, there is but a very few Stores brought to market at this season of the year, most of the small Cattle being sold for Beef.

Working Oxen—There is but a few pairs at market; we quote sales at $260, $230, $205, $200, $190, $160, $150, $85.

Milch Cows—Sales ordinary $35 @ 55; extra $70 @ 100. Prices of Milch Cows depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser. But few Cows at market, and mostly of an ordinary grade.

Sheep and Lambs—Trade is good at an advance in prices; sales of lots at 8, 8½, 9, 9½, and one extra lot as high as 12½ c. ℔ lb.

Swine—No Store Hogs at market. Fat Hogs—1500 at market. Prices 14 @ 14½c ℔ lb.

RETAIL PRICE.
INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET.

PROVISIONS—℔ lb.		
Lump Butter,	55	@ 60
Butter, in tubs,	52	@ 58
2d quality,	45	@ 50
Cheese, 1st quality,	18	@ 25
Sage,		@ 00
Eggs, doz.	48	@ 56
Beef, fresh,	14	@ 30
Salted,	14	@ 19
Smoked,		@ 25
Pork, fresh,	18	@ 20
Salted,	22	@ 25
Hams, Boston,	22	@ 25
Western,	20	@ 25
Lard, best,	24	@ 25
Western, keg,	25	@ 26
Veal,	12	@ 25
Calves, whole,	10	@ 16
Lamb, ℔ lb,	14	@ 20
Mutton,	10	@ 30
Sheep, whole,	14	@ 18
POULTRY.		
Turkeys, lb,	25	@ 30
Ducks, pair,	1 00	@ 1 50
Green Geese,	2 00	@ 2 50
Chickens, ℔ lb,	25	@ 30
Woodcock, each,		@ 00
Venison, lb,	15	@ 20
Quails, doz,	3 00	@ 4 00
Grouse, pair,	1 00	@ 1 25
Roasting Pigs, each,	2 00	@ 3 00

VEGETABLES.		
Marrow Squashes, ℔ lb,	4	@ 0
Hubbard Squashes, ℔ lb,	4½	@ 0
Onions, ℔ peck,	75	@
Sweet Potatoes, lb,		@ 10
Carrots, ℔ peck,		@ 25
Lettuce, ℔ head,		@ 15
Turnips, ℔ pck.		@ 25
Cauliflower, each,	00	@ 00
Beets, ℔ peck,		@ 37
Potatoes, ℔ peck,		@ 38
Pickles, gal,	50	@ 75
Beans, white, peck,	75	@ 1 00
Canteloupes, each,	00	@ 00
Cabbages, each,	12	@ 25
FRUIT.		
Dried Apples, ℔ lb,	14	@ 20
Apples, peck,	62	@ 1 00
Lemons, doz,	75	@ 00
Cranberries ℔ qt,		@ 20
Peaches in cans,	50	@ 75
Tomatoes cans,	37	@ 50
Havana Oranges, ℔ doz,	75	@ 1 00
Hamburg Grapes,		@ 2 00
Egg Plants, each,		@ 00

WHOLESALE PRICE.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.		
Mess Beef, ℔ bbl., cash price,	00 00	@ 25 00
Family Beef, bbl,	28	@ 30 00
Pork, Boston extra clear ℔ bbl,		@ 50 00
Boston No. 1, bbl,	48	@ 49 00
Boston No. 2, bbl,		@ 47 00
Ohio extra clear,		@ 48 00
Do. clear,		@ 48 00
Ohio Mess,	43 00	@ 44 00
Do. Prime,	38 00	@ 40 00
Boston Lard, bbls.	24	@ 25
Ohio Leaf, do,	25	@ 26
Hams, Boston, ℔ lb,	22	@ 23
Do. Ohio, ℔ lb,	20	@ 22
Tongues, bbl,	36 00	@ 00
Whole Hogs,	18	@ 19
BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.		
Butter, lump,	50 00	@ 56 00
tub, 1st qual,	50 00	@ 52 00
Cheese, best, per hund,	15 00	@ 22 00
Eggs, 100 doz,		@ 46 00
FRUIT & VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes—Jackson Whites, ℔ bbl,	2 75	@ 3 25
Sweet Potatoes, bbl,	0 00	@ 0 00
Hubbard Squashes, ℔ ton,		@ 000 00
Marrow Squashes, ℔ ton,		@ 000 00
Cranberries, ℔ bbl,	0 00	@ 00 00
Apples, ℔ bbl,	6 00	@ 8 00
Onions, ℔ bbl,	5 50	@ 6 00
Beets, ℔ bush,		@ 0 00
Parsnups, ℔ bush,		@ 0 00
Carrots, ℔ bush,		@ 0 00
Shellbarks, ℔ bbl,	0 00	@ 0 00
Lemons, ℔ box,	00 00	@ 15 00
White Beans,	3 00	@ 3 50
Pea Beans, ℔ bu,	3 00	@ 3 75
Oranges, ℔ box,	0 00	@ 00 00
Pickles, bbl,	12 00	@ 15 00
COTTON.		
N. O. and Mobile—℔ lb. Ordinary,		@
Mid. to good mid.	107	@ 108
Middling fair,		@
Uplands and Floridas—Ordinary,		@
Mid. to good mid.	107	@ 108
Middling fair,		@
GRASS SEED.		
Herds Grass, ℔ bush,	6 00	@ 6 50
Red Top, ℔ sack,	4 00	@ 4 50
Clover, Northern, ℔ lb,	00	@ 30
Clover, Western, ℔ lb,		@ 27
Fowl Meadow, ℔ bush,	4 50	@ 5 00
R. I. Bent Grass, ℔ bush,	1 75	@ 2 00
Millet, ℔ bush,	0 00	@ 0 00
Rye, ℔ bush,	2 00	@ 2 25
Wheat, ℔ bush,	0 00	@ 0 00

White Dutch Clover,	00	@ 65
Hungarian Grass Seed, bush,	0 00	@ 0 00
Buckwheat, ℔ bush,	2 00	@ 2 25
Flax Seed,	4 00	@ 4 50
SUGAR.		
Brown,	18½	@ 22
White,	25	@ 28½
Maple Sugar,	00	@ 00
FLOUR AND MEAL.		
St. Louis,	0 00	@
do. choice ex.,	13 00	@ 14 25
Western, com,	10 00	@ 10 50
do. choice,	12 25	@ 12 50
Illinois and Ohio—choice extra,	13 00	@ 13 50
Mich. and Wisconsin—choice extra,	12 50	@ 12 75
Canada, com,	10 00	@ 10 50
do. choice,	12 25	@ 12 50
Rye Flour,	8 50	@ 10 00
Corn Meal,	8 50	@ 8 75
GRAIN.		
Corn, ℔ 56 lbs. Southern yellow	2 05	@
Western mixed	2 07	@ 2 08
Wheat, western,	2 20	@ 2 75
Rye,	1 91	@ 1 92
Barley, ℔ bush,	0 00	@
Oats,		@ 1 00
Shorts, ℔ ton,		@ 52 00
Fine Feed,	55 00	@ 60 00
Middlings,	00 00	@ 00 00
HAY.		
Country Hay, ℔ 100 lbs,	2 10	@ 2 20
Eastern pressed, ℔ ton,	35	@ 38
Straw, 100 lbs,	1 80	@ 1 90
HIDES AND SKINS.		
Western, dry,	25	@ 26
do. wet,	12½	@ 14
Buenos Ayres, ℔ lb,	35	@ 36
Calcutta Cow ℔ lb—Slaughter,	34	@ 35
Green salt,	31	@ 32
Rio Grande, ℔ lb,	33	@ 34
LEATHER.		
Sole—Buenos Ayres,	38	@ 40
Orinoco,	37	@ 40
Oak,	50	@ 58
Dry Hide,	48	@ 54
Slaughter in Rough—	35	@ 40
Oak,	45	@ 49
Calf Skins, ℔ lb.—Cured,	1 50	@ 1 70
In Rough,	1 25	@ 1 35
Sheep Skins—Bark Tanned,	00	@ 00
Sumac do,	00	@ 00
LIME.		
Rockland, cask,	1 23	@
WOOL.		
Fleece,	90	@ 1 05
Pulled,	85	@ 1 10

Business Notices.

AN INVALUABLE EXPECTORANT.—DR. HALL'S BALSAM has received more weighty endorsements than any other Cough Medicine before the public, comprising the names of *Physicians* and *Clergymen*, attesting its superiority for the cure of CONSUMPTION in all its various stages. 1t. Jan. 25.

SPRING is the season when a Cathartic Medicine is necessary, on account of the torpid action of the Liver. We remind those in want that DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS are for sale by Druggists generally, and all who deal in Family Medicines. These Pills being composed of vegetable extracts, render them mild and very efficacious; they are invaluable for their Cathartic properties, and peculiarly adapted to those suffering from derangement of the Liver. They are safe and reliable. 1t. Jan. 25.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES ARE CAUSED BY A MORBID state of the Blood, which is secreted in small knots. It first appears under the skin, or on the glands of the neck, or behind the ears; sometimes on the groins, armpits, hands, breast, feet, eyes, etc. One of the best Medicines for eradicating this disease from the system is SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Its action is through the secretion of the absorbent vessels, and consists in receiving and taking up certain substances known as virus or poisonous principles, and removing them from the diseased parts through the secretions and exhalent arteries, until they are carried off from the system. At the same time good blood is transported through the chyle to the diseased parts of the body, until the entire system becomes in a healthy condition. We shall hereafter refer to some of the important cases which this Medicine has cured in this city. 1t. Jan. 25.

DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—*Gents:* The confidence I have in Perry Davis' Pain Killer, as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Burns, Sprains, and Rheumatism, for the cure of which I have successfully used it, induces me cheerfully to recommend its virtues to others. A few months ago I had recourse to it to destroy a felon, although I had never heard of its being used for that purpose; but having suffered intensely from a former one, and having no other remedy at hand, I applied the Pain Killer freely for about fifteen minutes at evening, and repeated the application very briefly the next morning, which entirely destroyed the felon, and increased my confidence in the utility of the remedy.

Yours truly, A. W. CURTIS, Romeo, Mich.,
J. 25. No. 31. Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

TO CURE RHEUMATISM.—Add to one pint of hot water a wine-glass full of DR. T. B. TALBOT'S MEDICATED PINE APPLE CIDER, and take every fifteen minutes. Apply hot wet flannels to the parts affected, and a sure cure will follow in a short time.

For sale everywhere. B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 72 and 74 Washington Street, New York.
Jan. 25. 1t.

AMERICANS SHOULD PATRONIZE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.—The "Hadley Co." Spool Cotton is six cord, soft finish. Competent judges pronounce it superior to the best imported. Every patriotic American lady should use it as it is *entirely* the product of *free labor*. 4t. Jan. 18.

LADIES' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, and DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices. CURRIER'S, 94 Hanover Street.—N. B. A liberal discount to Preachers' families.
Oct. 19. tf.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC, in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an *alterative medicine* to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. eop2m. Dec. 14.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!—*Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world!* The only harmless, true, and reliable Hair Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes red, rusty or grey hair instantly to a *glossy black*, or *natural brown*, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The genuine is signed WM. A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all druggists, etc., FACTORY, 81 BARCLAY STREET NEW YORK.

BATCHELOR'S NEW TOILET CREAM FOR DRESSING THE HAIR. 6m Sept. 14.

OLD ACCOUNT BOOKS.—Newspapers, Pamphlets, etc., are wanted and will immediately be put into paper, without being exposed to inspection. The highest cash prices paid. GEO. W. WHEELWRIGHT, Paper Manufacturer, Simmons Block, Water Street, Boston. 1y. April 20.

PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.—Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either; and any thing that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. DR. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond Street, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.

WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington St., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New England. 3mos. Nov. 23.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a DIRECT influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to OBTAIN the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.
Jan. 4. 4t.

Advertisements.

WALTON'S WRITTEN ARITHMETIC. This new Treatise on Arithmetic is designed for Common and High Schools. Written by a Practical Teacher, the arrangement of the topics, and the character of the examples, are eminently calculated to impress the principles and the various operations of Arithmetic upon the mind of the student.

The KEY, just published, meets a universal demand; it contains, besides the answers to Examples in the Arithmetic, nearly *one hundred pages* of Answers to ADDITIONAL examples, to be used at the discretion of the Teacher, for further practice.

WALTON'S TABLE, for Practice in the Fundamental Operations of ARITHMETIC, by the same author, is commended alike for the ingenuity of its design, the compactness of its form, and the ease and extent of its application.

The above Table and specimen pages of the accompanying Key will be furnished on application.

Teachers and School Officers wishing to examine the above, are invited to correspond with the Publishers,

BREWER & TILESTON,
Jan 25 2t 131 Washington Street, Boston.

NEW BOOK OF CHORUSES. THE CHORUS WREATH; A Collection of SACRED and SECULAR Choruses from Oratorios, Operas and Popular Glee and Chorus Books; designed as a Standard Book for Choirs, Musical Societies, Conventions and Schools, and containing all of the most desirable Pieces for Private Practice and Public Performance. 1 vol. 12mo., pp. 232, Boards, Price $1.50. On receipt of which copies will be mailed, post-paid.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington St.
Jan 25 1t

CABINET ORGANS. Congratulate you on the introduction of a new musical instrument, long wanted, and sure to find its way into every household of taste and refinement. L. M. GOTSCHALK.

As compared with Melodeons, Harmoniums, etc., the Cabinet Organ is certainly superior in quality and volume of tone, while its power of expression can hardly be too highly praised. WILLIAM MASON.

Best of their class of which we have any knowledge. MORE THAN TWO HUNDRED EMINENT ORGANISTS.

In every respect far superior to every thing of the kind I have seen, whether in Europe or America. GEO. WASHBOURNE MORGAN.

Next to a church organ, and that a good sized one, the best instrument with which we are acquainted to accompany church song. NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW.

Exceeds in my estimation every other instrument of this general class. THOMAS HASTINGS.

The favorable testimony of nearly every organist or pianist of note in this country, together with that of certain distinguished foreign authorities, has forestalled our appreciative comments upon the excellence and value of these carefully made instruments. NEW YORK WORLD.

Once hearing them will satisfy the most skeptical that they are just what the church has been waiting for. NEW YORK OBSERVER.

Really very effective and beautiful instruments. LOWELL MASON.

Grand accompaniment when the congregation sing. IRENÆUS.

A very efficient church organ, brought within a small compass, not easy to get out of order, and sold at a low price. NEW YORK EXAMINER.

Never seen anything of the kind which interested me so much. GEORGE F. ROOT.

Surpasses everything in this line I have seen, whether French or American. JOHN ZUNDEL.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The high reputation of our CABINET ORGANS has frequently induced dealers to represent that other instruments are the same thing; that there is no essential difference between the Cabinet Organs and Organs with various names, made by other makers. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result, not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences of construction, which, being patented, cannot be employed by other makers. These are essential to their better quality and volume of tone, and unrivaled capacity of expression. When a dealer represents another instrument as the same thing as the Cabinet Organ, it is usually an attempt to sell an inferior instrument on which he can make a larger profit.

. Fully descriptive Circulars sent free to any address.

MASON & HAMLIN.
Factories on Cambridge and Charles Streets.
SALESROOMS AND OFFICE, 274 WASHINGTON ST.
Jan 25 4t

CASSENDER'S MEDICATED BALM. By its superior beautifying and healing properties will impart to the skin the fresh and healthful glow of youth. It will remove Pimples, Tan, Freckles, Morphew, etc. Ladies of the first rank have thoroughly tested it, and it has given such entire satisfaction that we feel no hesitancy in offering it to the public, believing that all who try it will be unwilling to dispense with it from the toilet. Price, 50 cents.

For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston. Jan 25

FAMILY DYE COLORS. (Patented Oct. 13th, 1863.)

A SAVING OF EIGHTY PER CENT.

Black,	Black for Silk,	Dark Blue,
Light Blue,	French Blue,	Claret Brown,
Light Brown.	Dark Brown,	Snuff Brown,

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

Cherry,	Crimson,	Dark Drab,
Light Drab,	Fawn Drab,	Light Fawn Drab,
Dark Green,	Light Green,	Magenta.

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same Dye. The process is simple, and any one can use the Dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German, inside of each package.

Maize,	Maroon,	Orange,	Pink,
Royal Purple,	Purple,	Salmon,	Scarlet,
Slate,	Solferino,	Violet,	Leather.

For further information in Dyeing, and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others, (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price,—10 cents.

Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, 260 BROADWAY, BOSTON.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally.
June 22 cop6tep5mos

DR. E. G. GOULD'S PIN WORM SYRUP.—Few medical compounds, have met with so great success, in the last few years, as the above celebrated Worm Remedy. Adults of 50 and 60 years who have suffered for a life time, are relieved and entirely cured. Children who had tried all other remedies in vain, are relieved entirely of these dangerous pests.

(It acts as a Cathartic, and the health of adult or child is at once improved by the use of this Syrup.)

Let no family be without a bottle in the house.

At wholesale in Boston by GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, and JOHN WILSON, JR. & CO., and at retail by Druggists throughout New England. cop6m Nov 23

"A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY." DR. TEBBETTS' "PHYSIOLOGICAL HAIR REGENERATOR" is compounded in strict accordance with the well known laws of Physiology and modern vegetable Chemistry. It is not a "DYE," and will not stain a particle. It will "RESTORE GRAY HAIR" in all cases to its original color. It promotes a luxuriant growth of new HAIR in all cases on BALD HEADS when the glands or roots of the hair are not completely disorganized. It prevents the hair from falling off, and removes all dandruff, heat humors and itching from the scalp. It keeps the hair soft, moist and perfectly healthy, and gives it a glossy and beautiful appearance. It is highly perfumed, and as a Dressing it has no superior. The "REGENERATOR" is warranted to produce the above results in all cases; if not the money to be refunded. With it every "GRAY HEAD" in New England can be restored in less than sixty days. G. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover St., Boston, General Wholesale Agents; also for sale by CARTER, RUST & CO., J. WILSON JR. & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, M. S. BURR & CO., REED, CUTLER & CO., HENSHAW, FAULKNER & CUSHING; and by Druggists everywhere. TEBBETTS BROTHERS, Druggists and Chemists, Proprietors, Manchester, N. H. 1y June 8

BELLS! WEST TROY BELL FOUNDERY. (Established in 1826.)

The subscribers continue to manufacture at their old and well known Foundery, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Fire Alarms, etc., made of genuine bell metal (copper and tin composition), mounted with their Improved Patented Mountings, and warranted in every particular.

"That no substitute, equal to copper and tin, for making Bells, has yet been discovered," has recently been announced as the decision of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and is a fact well known where bells of base material, such as Iron, Crude Steel, etc., have been brought into comparison with a good article of the genuine Bronze. Not possessing any marked resonant or vibratory qualities, such material cannot produce a good ringing bell; and, while genuine bell-metal, as *material*, always has a high commercial value, the other can only command the price of old iron.

An assortment of our Bells is kept at the Foundery, as also with our General Agents, FAIRBANKS & CO., (SCALE WAREHOUSE,) 252 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, who will sell at Foundery prices, and who, with the undersigned, will give prompt attention to all orders and communications.

For full information in regard to our Bells, send for an illustrated Catalogue. E. A. & G. R. MENEELY,
April 13 1y West Troy, N. Y.

Advertisements.

THE BISHOPS' PICTURE can now be supplied by either of the publishers. Will be safely sent on a roller by mail, postage prepaid. Price, $1.50.
F. RAND, 11 Cornhill.
B. B. RUSSELL, 515 Washington Street.
Dec 21 J. P. MAGEE, 5 Cornhill.

DON'T FAIL TO READ THIS. COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!! THE EAST INDIA COFFEE CO., 154 READE STREET, (three doors from Greenwich Street), New York, call universal attention to their *KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.*

Kent's East India Coffee has all the flavor of OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA, and is but half the price; and also that

Kent's East India Coffee has twice the strength of Java, or any other Coffee whatever, and wherever used by our first class hotels and steamboats, the stewards say there is a saving of 50 per cent.

Kent's East India Coffee is the most healthy beverage known, and is very nutritious. The weak and infirm may use it at all times with impunity. The wife of the Rev. W. Eaves, local minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who has not been able to use any coffee for fifteen years, can use

Kent's East India Coffee three times a day without injury, it being entirely free from those properties that produce nervous excitement.

DR. JAMES BOYLE, of 156 CHAMBERS STREET, says: "I have never known any Coffee so healthful, nutritious, and free from all injurious qualities as

Kent's East India Coffee. I advise my patients to drink it universally, even those to whom I have hitherto prohibited the use of Coffee."

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NEW YORK EYE INFIRMARY says: "I direct all the patients of our institution to use exclusively

Kent's East India Coffee, and would not be without it on any account."

THE REV. C. LARUE, an eminent clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now stationed at Halsey Street, Newark, says of

Kent's East India Coffee: "I have used it nearly a year in my family, and find it produces no ache of the head or nervous irritation, as in the case of all other Coffees. It is exceedingly pleasant, and I cordially recommend it to all clergyman and their families."

Kent's East India Coffee is used daily by the families of Bishop Ames, Bishop Baker, Bishop Janes, and many of the most distinguished clergy men and professional men in the country."

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and be sure that the packages are labeled *KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE,* 154 READE ST., NEW YORK, as there are numerous counterfeits afloat under the name of "Genuine East India Coffee," "Original East India Coffee," etc., put forth by imposters to deceive the unwary.

In 1 lb. packages, and in boxes of 36, 60, and 100 lbs., for Grocers and large Consumers. Sold by Grocers *generally*.

Orders from City and Country Grocers solicited, to whom a liberal discount will be made.

A. L. WAITE & CO., 90 Blackstone Street, and THOMAS DANA & CO., 176 State Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents. W. A. HEDGES, Wholesale and Retail Agent for Middletown, Conn.

Sold by Timothy Gay & Co., 22 India Street, Boston; Alvan Hall, Salem; Pynchon & Lee, Springfield; C. B. Kingsley, Northampton; Francis H. Perry, Providence; Setchell & Davis, Norwich; Smith & Caulkins, New London; C. H. Baker & Co., Bath, Me., and by Grocers in New England generally. 1y Feb 3

THE GREAT AMERICAN CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY!

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, DECLINE, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WASTING OF FLESH, NIGHT SWEATS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, COUGH, INFLUENZA, PHTHISIC, PAIN IN THE SIDE, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

10,000 Dollars Reward, is offered for a better Recipe.

It contains no Opium, Calomel, or Mineral Poison, and can be safely taken by the most Delicate Child.

It is estimated that 150,000 die annually, in the United States, with Consumption, and Professor Eberle says that a vast number of these could be saved by the timely use of some proper remedy.

DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS strikes at the root of the Disease at once, and such is its speedy effect that any one using it freely, according to directions, for twenty-four or forty-eight hours, and not being entirely satisfied with its merits, may return it and receive back his money. The most distressing Cough is frequently relieved by a single dose, and broken up in a few hours' time. The afflicted do not have to take bottle after bottle before they find whether this remedy will afford relief or not.

We have certificates of its cures from many of our most respectable citizens—men and women who live among us, and who have been cured by it. For particulars we refer those living out of the city to our Agents.

Accompanying each bottle of DR. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS is a treatise, in pamphlet form, on Consumption, with special directions for using, modes, treatment, etc., for which we bespeak your perusal.

Evidence from the Best Source in the United States.

The following certificate will be duly appreciated by the community, when it is informed that it was voluntarily given by Mr. GOOD, who is a member of the well-known house of Messrs. Demas S. Barnes & Co., Nos. 21 and 23 Park Row, New York, the most extensive patent medicine dealers in the United States, and who, consequently, are intimately acquainted with the virtues of the various medicines offered to the public.

New York, April 10, 1864.

MESSRS. A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Gentlemen:—Some weeks since, while briefly sojourning in the city of Pittsburg, I was suddenly attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, bleeding very freely. I also had a very distressing cough. A physician was immediately called, who pronounced my case an extremely critical one, and advised me to telegraph to my friends to come to me at the earliest possible period. I was very much alarmed, knowing the physician thought I could not live but a short time; but having frequently been informed, verbally and by circulars, that your DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS possessed great medicinal virtues, and that it has performed wonderful cures of similar cases to my own, I was induced to try it. The result was most happy. It cured me, and I am now in the enjoyment of my usual good health. I make this statement for the benefit of those whose lungs are in any way affected.

Yours truly, B. S. H. GOOD,
21 and 23 Park Row, New York.

A. L. SCOVILL & CO. Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For sale by M. S. BURR & Co., Boston, and Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the United States.

J. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for New England. Jan 4

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. THE LOWE IMPROVED PRINTING PRESSES are the best, cheapest and most durable portable Card and Job Presses ever invented, and have been awarded Silver Medals. You will find a Press a source of pleasure and profit. Many persons are SAVING AND MAKING MONEY by using one at their homes or places of business. A comfortable living may be obtained in any city or village, with a small outlay for press and types. The Press is so simple, a boy or girl of twelve can do common and fancy printing with ease. Cards, Bill-Heads, Labels, Circulars, etc., can be printed at a trifling expense. *Price of Presses:* $10, $16, $23 and $30. *Price of an Office* with Press: $15. $27, $38, $49 and $74. Send for a Circular, to the LOWE PRESS COMPANY,
Dec 21 1y 23 Water Street, Boston.

STURGIS'S ELECTRIC COMPOUND, an effectual external remedy for NEURALGIA AND RHEUMATISM, SPINAL IRRITATION, AGUE IN THE FACE, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK AND LIMBS, SORE THROAT, ETC.

Its effect is very rapid—in most cases instantaneous.

It reaches the nerves and muscles, as it is believed no other medicine does.

It has cured some of the most violent and obstinate cases of Neuralgia ever known.

For sale by all Druggists.
Sept 21 6m

KENNEDY'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT
CURES SALT-RHEUM.
CURES ERYSIPELIS SORES.
CURES SCALD HEAD.
CURES THE SHINGLES.
CURES RINGWORMS.
CURES SORE EYES.
CURES EVERY HOT AND ITCHING HUMOR.
CURES BURNS AND SCALDS.
The most delightfully cooling Ointment ever made.
Sold by all Druggists.
PRICE 25 CENTS.
Large Size Bottles, 50 Cents.
Oct 5 1y

PROTECTION FROM CANKER WORMS! SAVE YOUR TREES! Attention is called to ORDWAY'S PATENT TREE PROTECTOR, warranted to prevent the GRUB of the Canker Worm ascending trees. It operates with absolute certainty. Trials have been made at rooms of the ESSEX INSTITUTE, SALEM, and in open fields, with *most perfect success*. It is simple, easily affixed to the tree, and requires neither Oil, Tar or Liquid.

Circulars of testimonials and instructions may be had of E. D. GOODRICH, at Office of Dover Stamping Co., 67 Blackstone Street, Boston, General Agent for New England States, except Essex County, Mass. tf Aug 3

DR. WILLIAMS' VEGETABLE BITTERS. The People's remedy. Try it, and, if it does not prove to be all that is claimed for it, then condemn it. This medicine is warranted to cure and eradicate from the system, Liver Complaint, that main wheel of so many diseases; and warranted to cure Jaundice in its worst forms, all Bilious Diseases, and Foul Stomach, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Humors of the Blood and Skin, Indigestion, Headaches, Dizziness, Piles, Fever and Ague, and all kindred complaints.

KELSEY'S VEGETABLE PAIN EXTRACTOR, warranted to cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains of all Kinds, Throat Distemper, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus or Cramps, and other similar complaints.

Prepared exclusively by DR. H. KELSEY, Lowell, Mass., and for sale by GEO. C. GOODWIN & Co., and M. S. BURR & Co., Boston. 1y Sept 3

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES have proved, from the most ample experience, an ENTIRE SUCCESS—Simple, Prompt, Efficient and Reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use. They have received the highest praise from the Profession, the Press and the People, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation,	25
2	" Worm Fever, Worm Colic, &c.,	25
3	" Colic, Teething, Crying of Infants,	25
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Poetry.

MY AUTUMN WALK.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

On woodland, ruddy with autumn,
The amber sunshine lies;
I look on the beauty round me,
And tears come into my eyes.

For the wind that sweeps the meadows
Blows out of the far Southwest,
Where our gallant men are fighting,
And the gallant dead are at rest.

The golden-rod is leaning,
And the purple aster waves
In a breeze from the land of battles,
A breath from the land of graves.

Full fast the leaves are drooping
Before that wandering breath,
As fast, on the field of battle,
Our brethren fall in death.

Beautiful, over my pathway,
The forest spoils are shed;
They are spotting the grassy hillocks
With purple, and gold, and red.

Beautiful is the death-sleep
Of those who bravely fight
In their country's holy quarrel
And perish for the right.

But who shall comfort the living,
The light of whose home is gone—
The bride that, early widowed,
Lives broken-hearted on;

The matron whose sons are lying
In graves on a distant shore,
The maiden whose promised husband
Comes back from the war no more?

I look on the peaceful dwellings
Whose windows glimmer in sight,
With croft, and garden, and orchard,
That bask in the mellow light;

And I know that when our couriers
With news of victory come,
They will bring a bitter message
Of hopeless grief to some.

Again I turn to the woodlands,
And shudder as I see
The mock grape's* blood-red banner
Hung out on the cedar-tree;

And I think of days of slaughter,
And of nights, sky red with flames,
On the Chattahoochee's meadows,
And the wasted banks of the James.

O, for the fresh spring-season,
When the groves are in their prime,
And far away in the future
Is the frosty autumn-time.

O, for that better season,
When the pride of the foe shall yield,
And the hosts of God and freedom
March back from the well-won field;

And the matron shall clasp her first-born,
With tears of joy and pride;
And the scarred and war-worn lover
Shall claim his promised bride.

The leaves are swept from the branches,
But the living buds are there,
With folded flower and foliage,
To sprout in a kinder air.

* *Ampelopis*, mock-grape. I have here literally translated the botanical name of the Virginia creeper—an appellation too cumbrous for verse.—*Atlantic Monthly for January.*

Literary Notices.

A TRIBUTE TO THOMAS STARR KING; by Richard Frothingham. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 16mo., pp. 247.

A friend who well knew and loved Mr. King, gives us in this volume a pleasant record of his life. It is profitable to read and study the biography of men who rise to eminence and attain to such popularity and influence as he whose studies, labors, success and untimely death are here recorded. Many on reading this will be surprised to learn the breadth of culture attained by Mr. King at a very early age. Truly great and noble elements of character, combined with rare natural gifts, were possessed by the early fallen and widely lamented Thomas Starr King.

FOLLOWING THE FLAG WITH THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. By Carleton. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

This is an attractive book for boys, full of vivid description—in which art the author greatly excels—of scenes and incidents of the war. Fiction loses its power to charm in the presence of such facts set forth by his fertile pen.

REFLECTED LIGHT. Illustrations of the Redeemer's Faithfulness in the Happy Death-Bed Experience of Christians. W. S. and Alfred Martien, Philadelphia.

Here are represented the triumphant death-bed scenes of thirty-five eminently devoted Christian men and women

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for December. Leonard Scott & Co., New York; James O. Boyle & Co, Boston.

This number closes the 96th volume. It contains A Visit to the Camps and Cities of the Confederate States in 1863–4; Tony Butler; Public Schools; and other Serial papers.

THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW for November. Leonard Scott & Co, New York; James O. Boyle & Co., Boston.

This number concludes the 41st volume of one of the ablest of the British Quarterlies. Its topics are, Commercial Philanthropy; Latham's Johnson's Dictionary, Liturgical Reform; Early Roman Tragedy and Epic Poetry; Wildbald and its Water; Giusseppe Giusti and his Times; and The Late John Richardson.

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY for Jan., 1865. Congregational Building, 23 Chauncey Street, Boston.

This is a very valuable number, giving the statistics of the denomination in the United States, and a list of its preachers.

FAMILIAR LETTERS FROM EUROPE, by Cornelius Conway Felton, Late President of Harvard University. 16mo., pp. 392. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Letters written home by Mr. Felton while traveling in Europe are here collected and published in a volume. He saw things with the eye of a finished scholar, and much which one not a scholar would not see. The style of the letters though "familiar," is neat and elegant. His descriptions of classical scenes and works of art in Italy and Greece will be read with great interest by all classical and art scholars.

THE BOY SLAVES, by Captain Mayne Reid. With Illustrations. 16mo., pp. 321. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The scene of this narrative opens in the slave lands of Ethiopia. The subjects treated are so interesting they hardly need the witchery of the author's genius to secure attention. Those who begin the volume will wish to read to the end. There is no lack of stirring adventure.

Communications.

For Zion's Herald.

ANOTHER HERO KILLED IN BATTLE.

"Mourn for the young, the brave!
Let the fife wail, and touch the muffled drum!
Bid soldiers, comrades, friends, around him come,
And lay him gently in a soldier's grave.

"Take for his fitting pall
The grand old flag in whose defense he fell,
The glorious banner which he loved so well,
And over his corse now let it sadly fall.

"What though no mossy stone
May mark the spot where the young soldier sleeps,
Yet o'er his humble grave a nation weeps—
A grateful country mourns her patriot son!"

Serg't James W. Noyes, of Ipswich, Co. L, 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, fell, bravely fighting for his country, at 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 19th of May, 1864, in the battle of the Wilderness, near Spottsylvania, Va. Serg't Noyes loved the "dear old flag," and in its defense against treason he enlisted three times since the war began.

In April, 1861, when the war first broke out, he joined the 29th Regiment, with which he served three months, when he was honorably discharged for disability. Having recruited his health, he again enlisted in Nov. of the same year, in the 1st Mass. Heavy Artillery, with which he served in the defenses around Washington for more than two years. During the winter of 1864, the government called for veteran volunteers. The patriotism of Serg't Noyes equaled the hour, and though he had been in service almost continually from the beginning of the war, he immediately wrote his widowed mother, for whose will and welfare he cherished the highest regard, for her advice and consent for him to re-enlist, urging "that his country needed him and that he felt he could never leave the army till his country was free." On the 23d of February he again re-enlisted, as did many of his splendid regiment, as a veteran volunteer, and soon received a furlough for 30 days, to visit his friends.

That visit—the last—was one of precious memories to his family. He came home the same gentle, generous, noble son and brother that he was when he went to the war; only perhaps like his general physique, his piety and patriotism had developed a symmetry and solidity that characterized him as a consistent and determined Christian patriot.

Bro. Noyes professed religion and joined the church in 1857, in which he lived and died an exemplary and Christian young man. In his class meeting, when last at home, he left his testimony for his Saviour, pledging anew to meet his classmates in heaven. Possessing a fine voice and taste for music, a family sing was enjoyed the evening before he left home for the last time for the field of strife; he generally selecting the pieces, among the last of which was his favorite, "Who will care for mother now, etc.," which aptly expressed his fond regard for his mother.

He bid adieu to friends at home on the 27th of March, and rejoined his regiment at Washington. On the 12th of May he wrote that his "regiment was under marching orders, probably for the front, and if he fell, to remember that he had done his duty with a willing heart." They left the forts at Washington on the 15th, and four days after he fell in battle, as above. A musket ball passed through his body, he surviving the shot about ten minutes. As he fell, he remarked to a wounded comrade lying near, "I am dying—going fast," and soon expired. Thus fell on our country's altar another of the noble sons of old Ipswich, bravely battling for God and the right. He sleeps on the field, in an honored soldier's grave, rendered sacred by his own blood and his brother patriot martyrs, awaiting the early sound of the *reveille* that shall awake the just, loved and lamented by all who knew him. May the grace of God, with the memory of his noble, heroic life, console and cheer a mourning mother, brothers, sisters and another, whose affianced love now sighs in deepest sorrow. W. C. HIGH.

Children.

THE CHILD'S SOLILOQUY.

They tell me that the brightest things
Of earth, are still the fleetest;
And that the flowers which soonest fade,
Are fairest oft, and sweetest.

They bid me mark the sad, sad fate
Of all beneath the sky;
They say, each thing that now I love,
Must pass away and die.

My little flowers, those cherished ones
I've watered day by day,
And watched to see their buds expand
And cared for them alway,

My own pet bird with gentle voice
And azure throat and breast,
That I have fed so many times
And lovingly caressed,—

They tell me that these will not last;
But O, I cannot bear
To think that I must part with aught
Which now my love doth share.

And when they say my flowers will fade,
And that my bird must die,
If in a voice so sad and low,
I ask the reason why,

They tell me God hath made it so,
To draw our thoughts to heaven;
And that our highest, holiest love,
To Him may all be given.

If this is so, then will I seek
My heavenly Father now;
And though I am so young a child
Before his throne I'll bow,

And pray that he will grant me grace
To shun the ways of sin,
And that pure thoughts and holier aims
He will implant within.

Then, if change fall on those I love,
Or if they fade and die,
'T will soothe my sorrowing heart to know
I have a friend on high!

New York Observer.

"I WONDER WHAT GOD WOULD LIKE ME TO DO?"

The boys were going nutting. Of course, Harry Gray wanted to go. They were not going to *rob* anybody's trees; they were going with the leave of the owner of a great grove of walnuts. But Harry hesitated. "Go," cried the boys. "What's to hinder?" Harry knew. He had a sick mother at home, and he thought he ought to stay at home, and keep the younger children from troubling her with their noise. The boys said it was *girl's* work to stay at home, and still cried, "Go!" With a half promise to meet them at the creek bridge, the place of rendezvous, Harry walked home.

"I wonder what God would like me to do," said Harry to himself, as he went slowly along. Ah, if a boy asks this question, he is not likely to decide selfishly. If he asks sincerely, conscience, that still small voice which God has put in us, and the teaching of the Spirit, will help him to know God's will.

"I wonder what God would like me to do," said Harry. Conscience immediately said, "Stay at home, and comfort your sick mother. Do what you can, you can never repay her care and love." There was a struggle in Harry's bosom. Nutting was good fun, and he wanted to go ever so much. As he thought of it, he was almost angry that there was anything in the way of his going. To some boys a sick mother might not stand in the way; they would not have thought. But Harry Gray, rough little fellow that he was, *thought.* His heart was tender. The Holy Spirit had taught him how sorrowful sin is, and had lifted his soul up to God.

All the way home the struggle was going on—"go, or stay?" When he reached the house, Bobby and Sis met him, shouting, "You going nutting? Bring me home some; bring me home some!" "I'm not going," said Harry—"not this afternoon, at least." His mother heard it in her bedroom.

"Why are you not going with the boys, Harry?" she asked.

"Because, dear mother," he said, "I had rather stay at home and take care of you. I want to keep the children from worrying you. I have to be off a great deal, but nutting is not a *have to.*"

"Dear boy," said Mrs. Gray, drawing him down for a kiss, "my comfort and joy." Not all the nuts in the world could make him so happy as that kiss did; and happy himself, he did much for his mother, and made the children very happy too.

ROSALIE AND HER CAKE.

A company of merry school girls were sitting, according to custom, under the shade of the maples on the playground, eating their dinners, and chatting gaily together as school girls will. A young miss, quite showily dressed, had finished her dinner, and instead of replacing in the little willow basket a square of sponge cake left over, she threw it into the gravel path.

"I do not see why mother puts up so much for me. She might know I could not eat it all; and it is a trouble to bring more than I need."

"I would not throw it away, if I did not wish it," said a quiet, lady-like girl, who leaned against the trunk of a big maple, and slowly disposed of her sandwiches.

"Do you suppose I care for a piece of cake?" said Rosalie, with a contemptuous toss of the head. "I hope my father can afford such a loss as that."

"Still it might have done good to somebody, while now it is good for nothing."

"Perhaps you would have liked it yourself," continued the ill-bred girl, with a scornful laugh.

"No, I thank you," said the other, with perfect composure. "I am well supplied; but my mother teaches me that it is sinful, as well as ill-bred, to be wasteful."

More than one wistful pair of eyes followed that bit of cake, but no one had courage to pick it up.

Miss Arthur, the little girl's teacher, had heard the conversation, as she was arranging the bouquet of flowers for her desk; so she took pains, at a convenient opportunity, to give them a little instruction on the subject of economy, as she did on many other excellent subjects. She could speak freely, as she was not supposed to know anything about the cake.

"You will often meet with people who think it a mark of gentility to be very lavish and wasteful of what they possess, and to show a disregard of expense, as if their riches were boundless. But remember, my dears, that well-bred people always set down such displays as proving bad breeding in early years, as showing the head to be shallow and uninformed, and the person a stranger in good society. If for appearance sake merely, I would caution you against cultivating such a disposition, or even suffering yourselves to affect such manners. It will certainly be set down to vulgarity and ignorance of refinement. But there is a far higher consideration I wish you to keep before your minds. Remember that we are all only stewards of God's bounty, and when we needlessly destroy anything that might be of use, we are wasting God's property, and he will call us to give an account for it at the judgment day."—*Presbyterian.*

THE PENITENT SON AND THE PIOUS FATHER.

The son of a minister had by some means excited the displeasure of his father. His father thought it right to be reserved for an hour or two, and when asked a question about the business of the day he was very short in his answer to his son. An hour or two elapsed. The time had nearly arrived when the youth was to repeat his lesson. He came to his father's study and said:

"Papa, I cannot learn my lesson unless you are reconciled. I am sorry I have offended you. I hope you will forgive me. I think I shall never offend you again."

His father replied, "All I wish is to make you sensible of your fault. When you acknowledge it, you know all is easily reconciled with me."

"Then, papa," said he, "give me the token of reconciliation, and seal it with a kiss."

The hand was given and the seal most heartily exchanged on each side.

"Now," exclaimed the dear boy, "I will learn Latin and Greek with any boy," and fled to his little study.

"Stop, stop!" said his father; "have you not a heavenly Father? If what you have done be evil, he is displeased, and you must apply to him for forgiveness."

With tears starting in his eyes, he said, "Papa, I went to him first. I knew except he was reconciled I could do nothing." And with tears now fast rolling he said, "I hope—I hope he has forgiven me; and now I am happy."

His father never had occasion to look at him with a shade of disapprobation from that time to his death.

LYING LIPS BRING SORROW.

"He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within my house; he that telleth lies shall not tarry in my sight."—Ps. ci. 7.

When you have been guilty of a fault,
O! lie not to conceal it;
For it will happen soon or late,
That something will reveal it.

And then, whate'er the deed has been,
However great your trouble,
The faults, the sorrow, and the sin,
Will all be rendered double.

But when at once the truth you've told,
Away with all your sadness;
The sense of having done what's right,
Must fill the heart with gladness.

Miscellany.

A PANTHER HUNT.

A British traveler in Brazil gives the following account of a panther hunt near the Villa de Fernaiba:

"Finding I still persisted in my favorite pursuit, the Governor good-naturedly resolved on gratifying me with the spectacle of a panther hunt. Accompanied by his sons, we rode out early in the morning to an extensive plain, in the centre of which was a jungle; into this the Vaqueiros had succeeded in driving, on the previous night, a large panther, preparatory to the morning's sport. We took our station on an eminence which commanded a view of the centre field. The loud barking of the dogs, the wild cries of the huntsman as they galloped round the skirts of the jungle, cheering on the dogs, formed an animated scene. Aroused in his lair, the panther, furious with rage, sprang forth to meet his enemies. The Vaqueiro nearest to the point from which he had issued, now advanced to the attack. He exhibited a beautiful sight, whirling in the air his lasso, and urging forward with the spur the spirited little steed on which he was mounted, whose dilated nostrils, fiery eye-balls, and erect mane, proclaimed his instinctive dread of the enemy in his front. The panther crouched in the act to spring on his advancing foe, but he was forestalled by the well-skilled assailant, who, at the distance of twenty yards, threw his lasso with unerring aim. Scarcely had it left his hand before the well-trained horse wheeled round and flew across the plain, dragging after him the already disabled panther; for with such beautiful precision had the lasso been thrown, that the fore paw of the animal was fairly strapped to his neck. The whole party now dashed forward to be in at the death. The Vaqueiro, slackening his pace, gradually shortened the length of the cord till he brought his enemy within a few yards of him, and then, in less time than I can narrate it, I saw him leap from his saddle, his broad knife gleaming in the morning sunbeam, and with the rapidity of lightning leaving the cloud, it was buried in the heart of the panther."

HOW TO GROW BEAUTIFUL.

Persons may outgrow disease, and become healthy, by proper attention to the laws of their physical constitution. By moderate and daily exercise, men may become active and strong in limb and muscle. But to grow beautiful, how? Age dims the lustre of the eye, and pales the roses on beauty's cheeks; while crowsfeet, and furrows, and wrinkles, and lost teeth, and gray hair, and bald head, and tottering limbs, and limping, most sadly mar the human form divine. But, dim as the eye is, pallid and sunken as may be the face of beauty, and frail and feeble that once strong, erect, and manly body, the immortal soul, just fledging its wings for its home in heaven, may look out through those faded windows as beautiful as the dewdrop of summer's morning, as melting as the tears that glisten in affection's eye—by growing kindly, by cultivating sympathy with all human kind, by cherishing forbearance toward the follies and foibles of our race, and feeding, day by day, on that love to God and man which lifts us from the brute, and makes us akin to angels.

MANAGING A HUSBAND.

"How do you manage your husband, Mrs. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith, to be sure!"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear; give him a twitch backwards when you want him to go forward! For instance, you see to-day I had a loaf of cake to make. Well, do you suppose because my body is in the pastry room, my soul must be there too? Not a bit of it. I am thinking of all sorts of celestial things all the while. Now, Croaker has a way of lagging round at my heels, and bringing me down in the midst of my aerial flights, by asking me the price of the sugar I am using. Well, you see, it drives me frantic, and when I woke up this morning and saw this furious storm, I knew I had him on my hands for the day, unless I managed right; so I told him that I hoped he wouldn't go out to catch his death this weather; that if he was not capable of taking care of himself, I should do it for him; that it was a very lonesome rainy day; that I wanted him to stay at home and talk with me; at any rate, he mustn't go out, and I hid his umbrella and India-rubbers. Well, of course he was right up (just as I expected!), and in less than ten minutes was streaking down the street at the rate of ten miles an hour! You see, there's nothing like understanding human nature. No woman should be married until she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of education."

GET ENOUGH SLEEP.

We have often heard young men remark that four or five hours' sleep was all they wanted, and all that the human system required. The habit of going without sufficient sleep is injurious. Thousands, no doubt, permanently injure their health in this way. We live in a fast age, when everybody seems to be trying to pervert the order of nature. If folks will be persistent in turning night into day, it is not to be wondered that few last the allotted term of life; no matter what may be a man's occupation—physical or mental, or like Othello's "gone," and living in idleness—the constitution cannot last, depend upon it, without a sufficiency of regular and refreshing sleep. Joe Hunter, the great surgeon, died suddenly of a spasmodic affection of the heart, a disease greatly encouraged by want of sleep. In a volume just published by a medical man, there is one great lesson that students and literary men may learn, and that is, that Hunter probably killed himself by taking too little sleep. "Four hours rest at night, and one after dinner, cannot be deemed sufficient to recruit the exhausted powers of the body and mind." Certainly not; and the consequence was, that Hunter died early. If men will insist in cheating sleep, her "twin sister Death" will avenge the insult.

THE SECRET OF YOUTH.

There are women who cannot grow old—women who, without any special effort, remain always young and attractive. The number is smaller than it should be; but there is still a sufficient number to mark the wide difference between this class and the other. The great secret of this perpetual youth lies not in beauty, for some women possess it who are not at all handsome; nor in dress, for they are frequently careless in that respect, so far as mere arbitrary dictates of fashion are concerned; nor in having nothing to do, for these ever young women are always busy as bees, and it is very well known that idleness will fret people into old age and ugliness faster than overwork. The charm, we imagine, lies in a sunny temper, neither more nor less—the blessed gift of always looking on the bright side of life, and stretching the mantle of charity over everybody's faults and failings. It is not much of a secret; but it is all that we have been able to discover; and we have watched such with great interest, and a determination to report truthfully for the benefit of the rest of the sex. It is very provoking that it is something which cannot be corked up and sold for fifty cents per bottle; but, as this is impossible, why, the most of us will have to keep on growing old and ugly and disagreeable, as usual.—*Jenny June.*

Memoirs.

For Zion's Herald.

REV. WM. BROWN.

Rev. Wm. Brown, Chaplain of the 12th Maine Regiment, died at Winchester, Va., Dec. 13, 1864, aged 53 years. He was formerly a member of the Maine Conference, and during his connection with that body was highly esteemed in the charges he occupied, as a preacher and pastor. Some years since he located, and went to California, returning from that place some year and a half since. He was appointed chaplain in the army last spring, and joined his regiment on the Mississippi River, where it was then stationed. He entered with zeal and fidelity upon the discharge of his duties, and in a brief time so won the regards of both officers and privates, as to call forth a public expression of their interest in his untiring labors for their temporal and spiritual welfare. He was transferred with his regiment to the Shenandoah valley; and his excessive care for the wounded and dying, after the last great battle fought by Sheridan and his brave legions, doubtless laid the foundation of the disease, which so suddenly removed him from the scenes of earth.

Bro. Brown was a man of warm sympathies, ready to make any sacrifice to serve the suffering—contributing of his own scanty means, and parting with his own clothing to shield the suffering soldiers from the cold. In a communication addressed to his wife a few days before his death, he said, "I had the privilege of pointing some of the dying ones to the Lamb of God who have peacefully passed away to the joys of a better life." The agents of the Christian Commission bore cheerful testimony to his arduous labors to relieve the sick and suffering in camp and hospital, as long as he had strength to attend to their wants. He died well—whispering to a friend in his last conscious moments that Jesus was precious. His record is on high, where we trust he rests from his labors, and his works follow him. He has left a wife and daughter, and two sons in the army to regret the loss of a kind husband and father. The country and army have lost in his departure from life a warm-hearted friend.

Auburn, Me., Jan. 11. J. C. PERRY.

Biographical.

"And they were both righteous before God."

MRS. SARAH BROWN was born in Saugus, June 28, 1781, and died Nov. 21, 1864, aged 83 years. She was converted in 1810, and baptized by Rev. Wm. Stevens. She was a woman of prayer. In the days of youth and strength, when her mind was unclouded by disease, many were her prayers—at the social meetings, in times of religious interest, and through the years at the hour of domestic worship. She was a "woman of good understanding." The Bible she daily read, seeking light from the great source of religious truth, and the church paper called *Zion's Herald*, from its commencement in 1823. She was a woman of humility, content with her humble house and home, busy ever, industrious; described by the wise man in Prov. xxxi. She was the faithful mother, cared for her children in their dependent years as Moses' mother; solicitous, using all means to guide them safely up to life's maturer years; not forgetting them when they had gone away and made homes for themselves; and in her age they returned to care for her, and let her gently down life's last declivity. She was of unfeigned faith, a sincere, faithful believer; to this all testify—an "elect lady," a mother in Israel. Her pastor preached her funeral sermon Sabbath morning, Jan. 1, from 2 Tim. 1–5.

The venerable SOLOMON BROWN was born in Saugus, Feb. 29, 1780; died Dec. 23, 1864, aged 80 years, 10 months. He lived with the companion of his youth sixty-five years, and survived her one month and two days. He was one of the first members of the church in Saugus, and stood by in her early struggles and victories in connection with the labors of Rev. E. T. Taylor. The former pastors of this church will remember with interest Father Brown. Religion wrought in him a great change; his experience was positive, confident, joyous; his testimonies were clear, indicating heart-work, acquaintance with the Bible, and God. His exhortations were faithful, kindly; his prayers awed into reverence, as it was evident he talked with God. He held on his Christian course with marked faithfulness for over half a century! His end was peace, fitting his life; no complaint, no misgiving, no fears, but peace; Psalm xxxvii. 37.

Father Taylor made an address at his funeral in the village church, East Saugus, and called up the memories of his early ministry in 1815, when Father Brown stood by him in the "Rock School House." His pastor preached his funeral sermon Sabbath afternoon, Jan. 1st, from Ecc. xii. 7.

These venerable parents have left a large circle of relations and friends; seven children, twenty-two grand-children, (among whom is Prof Newhall, of Wesleyan University) and three great-grand-children.

East Saugus, January, 1865. DANIEL RICHARDS.

MRS. MARY REED, wife of Ebenezer Reed, died at her residence in Taunton, Dec. 8, 1864, aged 70 years and 5 months. Sister Reed was converted in the great revival in Dighton, in 1815. Long a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, she was deeply interested in its prosperity. The recent wonderful work of God in North Dighton and its vicinity, in which her children and many others were saved, filled her with unspeakable joy. In the midst of God's work and her rejoicing she was translated to the church above.

North Dighton, Jan. 10. E. BENTON.

OBED PARMENTER died in Greenfield, Jan. 2d, aged 40 years. He was a good man, a shining light. When the Master called he was ready; though the summons was sudden, it was welcome.

ELI FISK entered his rest, Jan. 6th, just four months after his wife. For more than thirty years he has been a pillar in our Zion, ever at his post, and ready for every good word and work. Generally respected and beloved, our church was filled with sincere mourners on the day of his burial. F. FURBER.

Greenfield, Jan. 9.

JOHN N. DOW, of South Coventry, Conn., fell asleep in Christ, Jan. 7th, aged 60 years. The church has lost an earnest friend and supporter, the country a true patriot, the wife a most kind and indulgent husband, the sons a kind father. Our loss we feel was his gain.

N. GOODRICH.

PHEBE BABBIDGE, wife of Wm. Babbidge, of Deer Isle, died very suddenly, of paralysis of the brain, Dec. 7, aged 69 years and 10 months. Sister B. experienced religion some twenty-four years since, and joined the class in this place. She always manifested great interest in the prosperity of Zion, and especially in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which she belonged. Though smitten down without a moment's warning, we trust she was ready to go. ABRAHAM PLUMER.

South Deer Isle, Dec. 20.

GEORGE U. KENNEY died of acute dysentery, at the U. S. Hospital, Hilton Head, S C., Sept. 14, 1864, in the 20th year of his age. He enlisted in the Cavalry department of the Army, Dec. 1863; was a self-sacrificing, faithful soldier till honorably discharged by his heavenly Commander, in whose service he volunteered about four weeks prior to that of his country's. Reports of him, by officers and comrades to the dear ones at home, were singly good. He was an only son, in truth a son of promise. His early death is a severe affliction to bereaved parents and an only sister, but they are borne up by a faith that they will meet him in heaven.

Whitinsville, Mass., Jan., 1865. A. M. OSGOOD.

WM. J. TARBOX died of quick consumption, in Biddeford, Me., Nov. 28, aged 23 years, 9 months, 7 days. Bro. Tarbox was a sweet singer in Israel, intelligent, amiable, useful and beloved by all. When 15 years of age he gave his heart to God, and since that time he has grown in grace and in the knowledge of God. He was all ready, and when suffering intensely not a murmur was heard to escape his lips; and as death drew nigh he was continually praising God. Never was his faith stronger. "Glory to God," was his triumphant language. He has left a wife and child, and a large circle of friends.

A. COOK.

Advertisements.

THE USE OF HILL'S REMEDY in Diphtheria has saved hundreds of lives.
It has cured "*Fungus Tumors.*"
It has cured Neuralgia in its worst forms.
I has cured Chronic Diarrhœa.
It has cured all forms of Bowel Complaints.
It has done *more* to relieve pain and destroy Inflammation than I ever advertised.
It is worthy of the confidence of the public.
Found at M. S. BURR & CO., 26 Tremont Street, Boston, wholesale and retail, and in most cities and towns in Maine.
REV. T. HILL, SOLE PROPRIETOR.
West Waterville, Me., Dec. 7.

$125 A MONTH. WANTED—Sewing Machine Agents! Everywhere, to introduce the new SHAW & CLARK SIXTEEN DOLLAR FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, the *only* low price machine in the country which is *licensed* by Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. Salary and expenses, or large commissions allowed. *All* other Machines now sold for less than forty dollars each are *infringements*, and the seller and user *liable*. Illustrated Circulars sent *free.* Address,
Nov 16 3 mos SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford Me.

FASHIONS FOR 1864. HOOP SKIRTS. THE BELLE-MONTE, CLINTON, BELLE-MODE, BOSTON-BELLE, BONNIE, AND PIONEER,
Manufactured by the BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY, 25 Federal Street, Boston, 114 Chamber Street, New York. For sale by all First Class Retail Houses throughout the United States and Europe.
For elegance of form, and great strength and elasticity of springs, these Skirts have never been equaled.
The various improvements recently patented are the greatest novelties yet introduced in this indispensable article of a lady's wardrobe. And they are practical as well as novel. The Dorsal Support is a genuine common sense arrangement; and also the manner of uniting the springs, and of confining them to the tape.
In fact, all the weak and objectionable points found in other Skirts are entirely removed or overcome in these, and they are without question the most STYLISH, CONVENIENT AND DURABLE Skirt ever produced, and decidedly the most economical. No lady who understands their peculiarities will be induced to buy an ordinary Skirt.
Corsets and Skirt Supporters.
THE BELLE-MONTE CORSETS are superior in form and finish to the best FRENCH OR GERMAN GOODS.
In this instance at least home manufacture may be encouraged without any sacrifice of grace or comfort, and at a great saving of money.
The new Patent BELLE-MONTE CORSET AND SKIRT SUPPORTER combines a perfect and elegant Corset, with the most simple and practical Skirt Supporter ever introduced, with none of the objections existing in all other goods of this class. In Skirts, Corsets and Supporters, the subscribers aim to meet the wants of consumers, by making honest, substantial and elegant goods, at moderate prices.
BELLE-MONTE SKIRT COMPANY.
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
June 22 1y

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. E. H. DANIELS is prepared to perform any operation in DENTISTRY in a highly satisfactory and skillful manner, at his office, No. 19 Tremont Row. Having had extensive experience, and having excellent facilities, with a location central and convenient, he offers his professional services, confident that he can please his patrons. Dr. Daniels was among the first to introduce the celebrated Nitrous Oxyde Gas, and has used it with much success. Sets or partial sets of teeth made on Gold, Silver, or the Vulcanite base, and candid advice given in all cases.
Persons visiting the city will find it very convenient to call at 19 Tremont Row, opposite Scollay's Building. 1yD28

Advertisements.

STONINGTON LINE. Inland Route via Groton for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, etc. The Shortest and Most Direct Route! Cars leave Station of the Boston and Providence Railroad, for Steamer COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. Williams, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. for Steamer *Plymouth Rock*, Capt. J. C. GEER, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5½ o'clock, P. M. Cars arrive at the Boat at 9½ P. M. Landing in New York at Pier No. 18 North River, foot of Cortland Street, connecting with all Railroad and Steamboat Lines for the North, South and West.
Tickets Furnished and Baggage Checked to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa., Baltimore, Md., Washington, D. C., Dunkirk and Buffalo, N. Y., and the West.
Trains leave New York for Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, 8.00, A. M., 10.00, A. M., (7. A. M., 4.00 P. M., 6.00, P. M., Philadelphia only,) 7.30, P. M., 12 P. M.
Steamer Berths and State Rooms obtained at 76 Washington Street, and at the Boston and Providence Railroad Station, Pleasant Street, foot of the Common.
JOHN O. PRESBREY, AGENT,
Boston, April 20. 1y 76 Washington Street.

PARKER SEWING MACHINES. SAMUEL W. HODGES, Agent for the New England States.
These new style Machines are RAPID and NOISELESS, and more *simple, easily learned,* and *operated* than any others in use. They will *hem, fell, stitch, run, bind* and *gather*, in the most superior manner, sewing from two ordinary spools the finest muslin or heaviest cloth with equal facility, using either silk, linen thread or spool cotton, and makes a seam as elastic as the fabric used. PRICE, FIFTY DOLLARS.
SALESROOM, NO. 106 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON.
May 11 1y

FOUR THOUSAND DRUNKARDS have been cured within the last three years by the use of the Radical Cure of Drunkenness prepared by DR BEERS, 31 Essex Street, Boston. Most people think it impossible to cure this disease, but they are mistaken, and by sending for one of my circulars or calling at my house, you can have sufficient testimony that what I say is true. Many things which at first seem impossible, by investigation become understood and appreciated. All I ask is *investigation*. I do not charge for consultation. Come and see me, and I am sure you will be satisfied that I offer one of the world's greatest blessings. A lady writes from Hartford, Ct.: "In Heaven's name place your advertisement in letters of gold and send it over the country." It is perfectly harmless, and can be taken without the knowledge of the patient. Send stamp. 3mos Nov 30

CONSTITUTION WATER. The Great Remedy for the CONSTITUTION,
AND THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR
Diabetes, and Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has been pronounced by the Medical Faculty, and the public, to be the most wonderful remedy for the permanent cure of all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder that has ever been offered.
It is not a Mineral Water. It is from experience that Constitution Water has emanated, and we now say let no man doubt, when a single bottle has been known to cure diseases which the best medical talent in this country has failed to relieve.
A remedy possessing the virtues of Constitution Water cannot be classed under "quack" preparations as it is now used by the most scientific practitioners in this city. It is only second-class physicians that cry down popular remedies, while the better skilled make use of every means to accomplish a cure; and the success of the physician increases as his knowledge of different remedies enables him to produce a cure, while others fail in the attempt. Science is satisfied with the truth.
Give Constitution Water a fair trial—we mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly alluude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for diseases of the brain.
We have always been careful to use language in our Circular that could not shock the most delicate organization, but we receive so many communications from persons for which Constitution Water is adapted, and of whose disease no mention has been made, that we have come to the conclusion that if the remedy is capable of producing a cure, no matter what the disease may be, it should be made known. The medicine is put up for the public, and there should be no exceptions.
We would say, Constitution Water is not like a gilded pill, made to suit the eye and taste; it is a Medicine, in every sense of the term, placed in the hands of the people, for their relief, and if taken according to the directions, it will in every case produce a radical cure. We would say that the directions in regard to diet, etc., relate only to the disease under which they occur.
DIABETES
Is a disease of the stomach and liver, acting through the kidneys, and is, without doubt, the most obstinate disease, except consumption, that affects the human constitution. We have no space for discussing causes, but will state that the effect of the disease is the conversion of the starchy principle (or vegetable portion of the food) into sugar, which stimulates the kidneys to an excessive secretion of water. Many persons suffer from this disease who are ignorant of it; that is, they pass large quantities during the day, and are obliged to get up from one to fifteen or twenty times during the night. No notice is taken of it until their attention is called to the large discharge of water, and often when it is so far advanced as to be beyond the control of ordinary remedies. Another symptom is the great thirst which, when the disease is fully established, is intolerable—*the patient drinks constantly without being satisfied*; also dryness of the mouth, cracking of [illegible] finally loss of appetite, emaciation, and the patient gradually sinks from exhaustion.
CONSTITUTION WATER is, without doubt, the only known remedy for *diabetes*, and we have as much confidence that it is a specific as we have that opium will produce sleep, and truthfully say that it has cured every case in which it has been used.
STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSIT, ETC., ETC.
Diseases arising from a faulty secretion—in the one case being too little, and accompanied by severe pain, and the other a too profuse secretion, which will be speedily cured by the Constitution Water.
FOR THOSE DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES, CONSTITUTION WATER IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY.
There is another class of symptoms arising from irregularities, which physicians call Nervousness, which word covers up much ignorance, and in nine cases out of ten the doctor does not really know whether the symptoms are the disease, or the disease the symptoms. We can only enumerate them here. I speak more particularly of Cold Feet, Palpitation of the Heart, Impaired Memory, Wakefulness, Flashes of Heat, Languor, Lassitude, and Dimness of Vision.
These irregularities are the cause of frequently recurring disease, and through neglect the seeds of more grave and dangerous maladies are the result; and as month after month passes without an effort being made to assist nature, the difficulty becomes chronic, the patient gradually loses her appetite, the bowels are constipated, night sweats come on, and *Consumption* finally ends her career.
IRRITATION OF BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS, AND CATARRH OF BLADDER.
Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Constitution Water will relieve you like magic.
PHYSICIANS
have long since given up the use of buchu, cubebs, and juniper in the treatment of these diseases, and only use them for want of a better remedy.
CONSTITUTION WATER
Has proved itself equal to the task that has devolved upon it.
DIURETICS
Irritate and drench the kidneys, and by constant use soon lead to chronic degeneration and confirmed disease.
READ! READ!! READ!!!
DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.
DR. WM. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—In February, 1861, I was afflicted with sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using them I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured; soon after regaining my usual good health.
Yours truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.
BOSTON CORNERS, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1861.
WM. H. GREGG & CO.
Gents:—I freely give you liberty to make use of the following certificate of the value of CONSTITUTION WATER, which I can recommend in the highest manner:
My wife was attacked with pain in the shoulders, whole length of the back, and in her limbs, with *Palpitation of the Heart* and *Irritation of the Bladder.* I called a physician, who attended her about three months, when he left her worse than he had found her. I then employed one of the best physicians I could find, who attended her for about nine months, and while she was under his care she did not suffer quite as much pain. He finally gave her up, and said, "*her case was incurable. For,*" said he, "*she has such a combination of complaints that medicine given for one operates against some other of her difficulties.*" About this time she commenced the use of CONSTITUTION WATER, and, to our utter astonishment, almost the first dose seemed to have the desired effect, and she kept on improving rapidly under its treatment, and now superintends entirely her domestic affairs. She has not taken any of the CONSTITUTION WATER for about four weeks, and we are happy to say that it has produced a permanent cure.
WM. M. VAN BENSCHOTEN.
WEATHERSFIELD, Conn. March 2, 1863.
DR. W. H. GREGG. Dear Sir:—Having seen your advertisement of "Constitution Water," recommended for Inflammation of the Kidneys and Irritation of the Bladder, having suffered for the past three years, and tried the skill of a number of physicians with only temporary relief, I was induced to try your medicine. I procured one bottle of your Agents at Hartford, Messrs. Lee, Sisson & Co., and when I had used half of it, to my surprise I found a great change in my health. I have used two bottles of it, and am where I never expected to be in my life, well, and in good spirits. I cannot express my gratitude for it; I feel that it is all and more than you recommend it to be. May the blessing of God ever attend you in your labor of love.
Yours truly,
LEONARD S. BIGELOW.
THESE ARE FACTS ENOUGH.
We present the CONSTITUTION WATER to the public with the conviction that it has no equal in relieving the class of diseases for which it has been found so eminently successful in curing; and we trust that we shall be rewarded for our efforts in placing so valuable a remedy in a form to meet the requirements of patient and physician.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
WILLIAM H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors,
MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff Street, New York.
Jan 11 eop

Advertisements.

DYSPEPSIA, AND DISEASES RESULTING from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs, are cured by HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, the Great Strengthening TONIC. These Bitters have performed more Cures, have and do give better satisfaction, have more testimony, have more respectable people to vouch for them, than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will pay $1000 to any one that will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach.
Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc.. Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
REMEMBER that this Bitters is *not Alcoholic*, contains no *Rum or Whiskey*, and *can't make Drunkards*, but *is the best Tonic in the World.*
READ WHO SAYS SO:
From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.
* * * * * * * *
I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."
Yours truly, LEVI G. BECK.
From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.
Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.
I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.
J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.
From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.
DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above cause.
Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates Street, Philadelphia.
From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.
DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Pa.
From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.
DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.
Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER,
No. 726 N. Nineteenth Street.
From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus, (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Churches.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
DR. C. M. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.
J. M. LYONS.
From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.
DR. JACKSON. Dear Sir:—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.
Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa
From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.
DR. C. M. JACKSON. Respected Sir:—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles. Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.
From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Ass't Editor Christian Chronicle.
Philadelphia, June 16, 1864.
Gentlemen:—I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the Liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church.
Philadelphia, March 1, 1864.
Gentlemen:—From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.
From Rev. Wm. Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.
Philadelphia, April 6, 1864.
Gentlemen:—Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health. Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson Street.
From the Hon. Thos. B. Florence.
Washington, January 1, 1864.
Gentlemen:—Having stated it verbally to you, I have no hesitation in writing the fact, that I experienced marked benefit from your Hoofland's German Bitters. During a long and tedious session of Congress, pressing and onerous duties nearly prostrated me. A kind friend suggested the use of the preparation I have named. I took his advice, and the result was improvement of health, renewed energy, and that particular relief I so much needed and obtained. Others may be similarly advantaged if they desire to be. Truly your friend,
THOMAS B. FLORENCE.
From the Hon. Jacob Broom.
Philadelphia, Oct. 7, 1862.
Gentlemen:—In reply to your inquiry as to the effect produced by the use of Hoofland's German Bitters in my family, I have no hesitation in saying that it has been highly beneficial. In one instance, a case of dyspepsia of thirteen years standing, and which had become very distressing, the use of one bottle gave decided relief, the second effecting a cure, and the third, it seems, has confirmed the cure, for there have been no symptoms of its return for the last six years. In my individual use of it I find it to be an unequaled tonic, and sincerely recommend its use to the sufferers. Truly, yours,
JACOB BROOM, No. 1707 Spruce Street.
PRICES.
Large Size, holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—half doz. $5.00.
Small size—75 cents per Bottle—half doz. $4.00.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
JONES & EVANS, Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co., PROPRIETORS.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston, Mass., Agents of New England. eow July 13

Advertisements.

FAIRBANKS' PREMIUM STANDARD SCALES. GENUINE!!! Accurate, Durable and Convenient.
HAY, COAL, RAILROAD, PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. Farmers', Butchers', Grocers', Druggists', Confectioners' and Gold SCALES.
Also, Safes, Patent Alarm Money Drawers, and a complete assortment of Store Furniture.
Our ONLY warehouse in BOSTON is
118 MILK STREET, Corner of Batterymarch Street.
April 29 1y FAIRBANKS & BROWN.

GIOFRAY'S HAIR RENOVATOR IS A SURE THING. It will positively restore Grey Hair to its original color, whether black or brown. It reinvigorates the capillaries, and prevents the Hair from falling off by giving a healthy flow to the secretions. Removes all dandruff, heat and itching of the head, and is a superior dressing for the hair. It does not soil the skin nor the whitest linen. It has in its composition the virtues of a plant unknown to any other manufacturer, which enables the proprietor to *defy any person or persons to produce its equal* for the thorough manner in which it accomplishes its work of renovating, invigorating and rejuvenating the Human Hair. Sold by all Druggists.
REED, CUTLER & CO., 111 and 113 Broad Street, Boston; JOHN WILSON JR. & CO., 138 Washington Street, Boston; WEEKS & POTTER, 170 Washington Street; GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 38 Hanover Street, Boston, Wholesale Agents.
Prepared only by JOSEPH L. GIOFRAY & CO., 5 Custom House Block, Rockland, Me. 6mos Sept 28

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, at Auburndale, Mass., ten miles from Boston, on Worcester Railroad. Location, and facilities for Solid and Ornamental Education unsurpassed. The Departments of Music, French and Painting offer special inducements. Number limited to fifty. To secure rooms apply early. Spring Term begins Feb. 9th, 1865. Address CHAS. W. CUSHING.
Jan 18 6t

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Acquired Capital, $6,030,544.
Received for Premiums and Interest the past year, $1,809,7[illegible]
Amount of Losses, 376,8[illegible]
Paid in Dividends the past year, 293,3[illegible]
Total amount of Losses paid to Feb. 1, 1863, 3,470,[illegible]
" " of Dividends, 2,469,[illegible]
Am't rec'd for Interest the past year, $523,459 05
Am't of Losses (101 lives) 402,700 00
Excess of Interest received over losses, $120,759 [illegible]
Dividends declared the past year, 50 per cent.
Dividend of Profits declared annually on the first day of February, *Exclusively for the Benefit of the Insured.*
EDWIN RAY, General Agent.
BOSTON OFFICE, NO. 20 STATE STREET.
May 30 1y

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE. THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Office 39 State Street, Boston,) insure lives on the Mutual principle.
Accumulation—over $2,500,000, and increasing—for benefit of members present and future.
The whole safely and advantageously invested.
The business conducted exclusively for the benefit of the persons insured.
The greatest risk taken on a life, $15,000.
Surplus distributed among the members every fifth year, from Dec. 1, 1843. Distribution made Dec. 1, 1858, amounted to 36 per cent. of premium paid in five years.
Premium may be paid quarterly or semi-annually, when desired, and the amounts not too small.
Forms of application and pamphlets of the Company, and its reports, to be had of its agents, or at the office of the Company, or forwarded by mail, if written for, post-paid.
DIRECTORS.
Willard Phillips, Pres't, M. P. Wilder, Charles P. Curtis, Thos. A. Dexter, Homer Bartlett, Francis C. Lowell, Charles Hubbard, Sewell Tappan, George H. Folger, W. B. Reynolds, James S. Amory.
BENJAMIN F. STEVENS, Secretary.
WM. W. MORLAND, Medical Examiner.
Feb 12 1y

COLBURN'S PATENT EVAPORATORS, applied to Registers or Stoves for moistening and purifying the air in rooms heated by Furnaces or Stoves, highly approved as obviating all objections to heat radiated from iron. Please send for Circular containing letters from eminent Physicians and Scientific Men testifying to its merits.
GILMAN MOULTON, Sole Agent, 270 Washington St. (at T. A. Arms' Store). 6t Jan 18

FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION. THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is the most highly approved medicine ever discovered. It has stood the best of all tests, Time, having had an unprecedented sale of nearly forty years. It is recommended by our best physicians, our most eminent citizens, the Press, the Trade, in fact all who know it. For certificates, which can be given to almost any extent, see wrappers to each bottle. The proprietors will cheerfully refund the money if not entirely satisfactory. Price 50 cents and $1.00; the large bottles much the cheapest. *Be careful and get the genuine*, which is prepared only by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston, and sold generally. 6mos Dec 28

COMMISSIONER OF ALL THE STATES AND Territories, Notary Public and Counsellor at Law.
GEO. T. ANGELL, 46 Washington Street, Boston.
Jan 31 1y

INDIA RUBBER GOODS. Owing to the expiration of Goodyear's Patent in June next, the subscriber is offering his extensive stock at low rates.
LADIES' SANDALS, all sizes, $1 25
LADIES' SHOES, all sizes, 1 25
GENTS' SHOES, all sizes, 1 35
LADIES' BOOTS, all sizes, 3 00
C. HAYES, PROPRIETOR,
ROXBURY INDIA RUBBER CO.'S STORE,
26 School Street,
Dec 28 3mos (Under Rev. A. A. Miner's Church.)

DR. MOTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS ARE composed entirely of
CHEMICAL VEGETABLE EXTRACTS.
Mostly from plants growing in our own country. Some of these plants have a direct action on the Liver, others upon the Skin, others on the Kidneys, and others upon the Bowels and Lungs.
It is by a *peculiar chemical combination of all* these Extracts that these Pills are made—possessing the most extraordinary efficacy for curing
ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.
Liver Complaint.
This disease is more prevalent than people have an idea of. When the Liver is obstructed or inactive, the bile is impure, and this impure bile is carried into the secretions of the system; the consequence is, an unhealthy complexion, or a yellowishness of the skin, attended with pain in the right side, also over the shoulder-blade, loss of appetite and flesh, Indigestion, Costiveness, etc.
A. L. SCOVILL & CO., Proprietors, Cincinnati, Ohio.
For sale by M. S. BURR & CO., Boston, and Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines generally in the U. S.
I. F. HENRY & CO., Waterbury, Vt., General Agents for New England. 1y. Sept. 7.

GEORGE M. GUILD & CO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, respectfully announce that they have REMOVED to their new and commodious WAREROOMS,
No. 544 Washington Street,
(ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,)
where they will be happy to see their customers and friends. They propose to keep constantly on hand a FINE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, for Sale and to Let. Thankful for past favors, they hope to merit an increase of the public attention.
Oct 5 1y

DAVIS & CO., PHOTOGRAPH ARTISTS, Corner Winter and Washington Streets, Entrance No. 2, Winter Street, Boston.
Photographs of every size and description taken in the best manner; plain finish, colored, or in India Ink, at prices ranging from $1.00 to $30.00.
Fine copies of old or partially faded Daguerreotypes taken. Persons having such Daguerreotypes of deceased relatives should have them attended to at once.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, now so much in favor with the public, at $3.00 per dozen, equal, if not superior, to any in this country.
OVER ONE MILLION OF MINIATURES have been made at their Rooms within the past nine years,—more than one to every house in the New England States.
THE ORIGINAL
Twenty-five Cent Ambrotype and One Dollar Photograph Rooms,
CORNER OF WINTER AND WASHINGTON STS., BOSTON.
April 13 1y

NEW MUSIC FOR SOCIAL MEETINGS. Just Published,
THE VESTRY CHIMES. By A. HULL. Nearly 3,000 Copies Sold the First Month! It contains 154 Tunes and 225 Hymns. 12mo. Bound in Cloth, in a neat and convenient form. A large amount of music and many new hymns are herein published for the first time, and one half of the whole music is not to be found in any other work of the kind. The balance comprises selections which are universally acknowledged to be the very essence of sacred song. Just the thing for Vestry use and family circle.
Sample copies sent by mail post paid upon receipt of the retail price, 60 cents. $6.00 per dozen.
DEGEN, ESTES & CO., Publishers,
Nov 2 3mos 23 Cornhill, Boston

GIFFORD'S LIQUID DENTIFRICE. What we claim for it is:
That it will always arrest the progress of decayed teeth.
It will cure the most obstinate cases of bleeding or spongy gums.
It is the nicest Dentifrice that has yet been offered to the public.
It is the best and most effectual beautifier of the teeth now extent.
The trial of one bottle will satisfy any one that it is all we claim for it, viz:—A valuable Preservative and disinfectant. It is put in the market with the best recommendations ever published. PERRY GIFFORD & CO., PROPRIETORS, Fall River, Mass.
Agents:—GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., and M. S. BURR & CO., Boston, Mass.; J. BALCH & SON, Providence, R. I.
For sale by W. G. BENNETT, P. S. BROWN and J. F. CHACE & SON, Fall River, and by Druggists generally.
July 13 tf

ZION'S HERALD.

This is the oldest Methodist newspaper in the world. It is published by the BOSTON WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION, composed of twenty members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is the recognized organ of our church in New England. The Association undertake the risk and care of publication solely for the benefit of the Methodist Church and the cause of Christ, without receiving any fee or reward whatever for their services. Unlike most other Methodist papers, the Herald has never received any support from the Book Concern, and is, therefore, entirely dependent on its own patronage. If, after paying the necessary expenses of publishing, any profits accrue, they are paid to the New England, Maine, New Hampshire, Providence, Vermont, and East Maine Conferences.

1. The HERALD AND JOURNAL is published weekly, at $2.50 per year, *invariably in advance.*

2. All Travelling Preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized Agents, to whom payment may be made.

3. All communications designed for publication should be addressed to the *Editor*, and letters on business should be addressed to the *Agent.*

4. All biographies, accounts of revivals, and other matters involving facts, must be accompanied with the names of the writers.

☞ We wish agents to be particular to write the names of subscribers in *full*, and the name of the *Post Office* to which papers are to be sent, in such manner that there can be no misunderstanding.

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